

J. M. HIGH & CO.

STOCK-TAKING COMPLETED

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

50 pairs all-wool 11-4 Blankets, \$6.50 is the correct price, offered now at \$3 a pair.

1 lot Misses' spring-heel kid button Shoes, reduced from \$2.50 and \$3 to \$1.50 a pair.

1 lot Corset Covers, worth from \$1 to \$1.50, slightly soiled, go now at 50c each.

Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets, were \$2.75 each, to go now at \$1.

500 Ladies' Untrimmed Felt Hats, latest shapes, worth \$1 to \$2, now 25c each.

At 85c, Ladies' Muslin Drawers, \$1.50 grade, special value at 85c a pair.

47 Ladies' long Newmarkets, fine goods, worth from \$10 to \$20, to go now \$4.50 each.

1 lot of about 120 Ladies' Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, nicely finished in embroidery and tucked, 89c each, worth \$1.25 to \$2.25 each.

27 three-piece Eton Suits, worth \$15 in any and every market; they go this week at \$5 a suit.

Any Cloak or Wrap in stock offered at one-half original cost.

500 choice fancy feathers, worth from 50c to \$1.25 each, at 25c.

5,000 dozen Dress Buttons, all styles and shapes, worth from 25c to \$4 dozen, in one grand lot at 5c a dozen now.

1 lot Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, Ziegler's make, reduced from \$4 to \$2 a pair.

2,000 remnants and dress lengths of all styles, black and colored Dress Goods at less than ONE-HALF PRICE.

Double-width Diagonal Dress Suitings, worth 80c, now 17½c a yard.

115 Marseilles pattern 11-4 Quilts, worth \$1.25; to go at 73c each.

A big lot of Books, Standard Works of Fiction, worth 75c each; special at 15c.

30 pieces Black and White Striped Serges, 65c value; to go at 27½c a yard.

200 dozen 22x45 Satin Damask tied-fringe Towels, worth 50c, now 25c each.

500 pounds real Linen Note Paper, 5 quires to a pound, offered at 19c a pound. Envelopes to match, 5c a pack.

Remnants of Table Linen, measured and put in lengths of 1½ to 4 yards, offered at exactly one-half price.

100 dozen Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Vests, worth 50c in any store to go at 29c each.

1 lot Infants' All-wool Hose at 7½c a pair.

We secured at a sacrifice 250 dozen Children's natural all-wool Undervests, pants and drawers; manufacturers' seconds, that is, they are slightly imperfect in finish. We give them away at the following prices: Size 16 at 11c; size 18 at 16c; size 20 at 21c; size 22 at 26c; size 24 at 31c; size 26c at 36c; size 28 at 41c; size 30 at 46c; size 32 at 51c; size 34 at 56c. Every garment worth three times this price.

200 dozen Gents' all-wool seamless Half Hose at 25c.

1 lot Gents' four-in-hand and Teck Scarfs, worth 39c each, now 39c each.

1 lot Ladies' Fleeced-lined French Balbriggan Hose, 23c a pair.

500 pairs fine Lace Curtains at \$1 a pair.

Remnants of Carpets, just half price, to close out.

Fine Moquette and Body Brussels Carpets at \$1 a yard, worth \$1.50.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices.

Douglas Thomas & Davison. SILKS.

Evening Effects.

The greatest of all Silk Sales.
ONE LOT,

Comprising about 40 pieces Crepe de Chene and Brocaded Silks in all the evening shades, worth 75c and \$1 yard; now offered at 39c yard.

ANOTHER LOT.

Brocaded China Silks, figured Crepes, Brocaded Bengalines, etc.; most of them 24 inches wide, and worth from \$1 to \$1.50 yard, none less than \$1; all at 69c yard.

The two lots as above will be on bargain tables and easy to get at. Although the assortment is good and the quantity large. They won't last long at these prices. If you want them come early, or you may be disappointed.

Black Goods.

ONE BARGAIN LOT,

Comprising some of the best weaves the season has produced; fine goods, worth \$1 to \$1.50 yard; all at 75c a yard.

Dress Goods.

Closing sale of Novelty Suits at less than 50c on the dollar.

60 pieces 36-inch wool-mixed Homespuns and Cheviots, 19c yard, worth double.

50 pieces Wool Dress Goods, in the latest designs, Scotch Homespuns, Cheviots, etc., 38 inches wide, and made to sell at 50c, now 25c a yard.

Lot of 54-inch Imported all-wool Dress Goods, rough Scotch effects; reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to 75c a yard.

Lot of Illuminated Serges; that have been so popular, all seasons, \$1.25 values, at 75c yard.

Blankets.

Comforts.

We have a small quantity which may be had at very close prices.

Ladies' Muslin

Underwear.

Our new spring line is here, the best assortment of well made garments ever shown in this city. On sale near Whitehall entrance.

Handkerchiefs.

Pure linen; put up in half-dozen packages, and marked pure linen, soft finish and hemstitched, assorted size hems at 25c each.

Japanese Silk

Handkerchiefs for men. Embroidered initials and hemstitched, at 39c each.

Half and Half.

Linen and cotton, in happy combination; 500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, finished soft, ready for use, 15c each.

Handkerchiefs

AT 12½ EACH.

1,000 dozen Swiss Lawn Embroidered. Everybody have Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 12½c, but SEE OURS.

Aprons.

Tucked and lace Trimmed, good assortment of styles at 25c each.

Douglas Thomas & Davison.

YOU MAY,
BUT WE DON'T BELIEVE YOU CAN,
MATCH THESE.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

IF YOU WANT A CLOAK, SEE US. DIVISION 1.



in our Cloak department contains some 200 Jackets, all of the latest type, and most approved cloths.

AN EVENING UP

As the lots are growing small,

\$6.50, \$7.50,

\$10 AND \$12.50

garments make up the line, and you have

CHOICE AT \$5.00.



DIVISION 2. is made up of a lot of the best productions of the season. Not a back number or an off style among them, principally Scotch and English materials. \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 Coats at \$7.50 each.



DIVISION 3. —AT— \$10 EACH

Here's where you will be surprised. The greatest collection of

JACKETS

ever offered, in point of style, variety and quality. Plain and Watteau backs. Dark, medium and light colorings. This lot is made up of garments



ONE OF THE \$5.00 COATS. WORTH \$15 TO \$20 ONE OF THE \$7.50 COATS.

Ladies' Waists!

of Gloria Silk, navy, red and black; Jabeau front and Ruffled Collar; will outwear any Silk waist you ever saw, and looks just like the all-silk goods; \$3.75 each.

BUY

one of our ready-made Suits; they are marvels of cheapness and good style. For instance, an all-wool, tailor-made, tight-fitting suit; waist lined and bound all round, three rows of braid around skirt; suit complete, navy or black, sizes 32 to 44, \$3.90 each. See style A.

OR

a stylish Reefer Suit, consisting of long-cut Reefer Jacket and Bell Skirt, made of wool mixed Cheviot, in navy or black, all sizes; \$5 suit.

BETTER STILL.

A Reefer Suit, of fine brown or gray Melton, smoked pearl buttons, a twelve-fifty Suit for \$8.50.

50 STYLES

of fine Suits (one or two of a kind) of various styles and various cloths; 50 cents does what a dollar would do last week. They are being closed at half price.

REEFERS

for children of from 4 to 10 years, about half a hundred odds and ends, \$2 to \$6 each; all in one pile, and choice for \$1.25.

WRAPPER BLANKETS,

useful and ornamental. We have a lot of about twenty-five; some very lovely patterns among them; were \$7.50 to \$10, now your choice for \$4.25.

Douglas Thomas & Davison.

Stationery.

A pound of Douglas Linen, ruled or plain, commercial or octavo for 19c. 125 Envelopes to match in neat box for 25c.

Write

on good paper. It costs no more than you are accustomed to pay for the commonest sort. Our real Irish Linen, sizes to suit, ruled or plain, 5c quire. Envelopes to match, 5c a package.

A Neat Box.

Black with gilt lettering, containing two quires of Royal British Linen and 50 Envelopes to match, size to suit, ruled or plain, 25c a box.

Rings.

Ladies' sizes, chased band, warranted for one year, 25c each.

Stone Rings.

Solid gold setting, choice styles, 50c each.

Rain or Sun

Umbrellas.

Ours are good for both. We have picked one hundred from our enormous stock.

Some for men.

Some for women.

Each one adapted for both. Look them up. Insist on seeing this lot. Many among them worth two and three times the price.

\$1.98 Each.

Men's

Cotton and Wool

Shirts and Drawers.

White brown and natural Shirts, and Drawers, 45c each.
Brown and natural wool Shirts and Drawers reduced from \$1.10 to 75c each.
White and natural wool Shirts and Drawers reduced from \$1.25 to 98c each.
All wool camel's hair finish brown Shirts and Drawers. Extra heavy. Reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.12 1-2c each.
Medium weight Norfolk and New Brunswick make natural and white wool Shirts and Drawers reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.12 1-2c each.

Ladies'

Cotton Vests and Pants.

Balbriggan and natural Jersey ribbed Vests reduced from 35 and 50c to 25c.
Balbriggan and natural Jersey ribbed Pants to match reduced from 60c to 38c. Sizes of above 2, 3 and 4.
Balbriggan or white plain knit Vests and Pants reduced from 60c to 38c each. Size 28 to 40.

Ladies'

Wool Vests and Pants.

Jersey ribbed white and natural wool Vests and Pants size 23 and 4, reduced from \$1 to 75c.
Norfolk and New Brunswick make ladies' natural and white wool mixed Vests and Pants, size small, medium and large, reduced from \$1 to 75c.
Ladies' plain knit white and natural wool Vests and Pants, broken sizes. What we have will sell at 75c, reduced from \$1.

Children's and Boys'

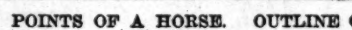
Plain and Ribbed Cotton and Wool Knit Underwear.

Plain ribbed cotton Shirts, Pants and Drawers, size 20, at 20c; size 22, at 23c; size 24, at 25c; size 26, at 28c; size 28, at 31c; size 30, at 34c; size 32, at 38c; size 34, at 40c.
Plain natural wool Shirts, Pants and Drawers, size 20, at 30c; size 22, at 35c; size 24, at 40c; size 26, at 45c; size 28, at 50c; size 30, at 55c; size 32, at 60c; size 34 at 65c.
Infants' merino ribbed wool Wrappers size 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 25c.

Douglas Thomas & Davison.

Varieties of Horses in Common Use—The Kind of Horse Required by the Suburban Resident—Also the City Man.

For the man who resides a few miles from a station, and must get there speedily over rough or hilly roads in all kinds of



The common belief is that a man may be honest in everything aside from a "horse deal." I recently read a clerical anecdote which strongly confirms this impression.

The eccentric Bishop Wilson, who was stationed at Calcutta, was noted for his racy sermons. Preaching against dishonesty, especially in horse flesh, as one of the great English failings in India, he went on: "Nor are we, servants of the altar, free from yielding to this temptation." Point-

what it says, and the buyer can always re-

Kidney, Liver or

... directly and

CARTER'S POSITIVELY CURED BY

gue, Pain in the Side.

~~_____~~

REGULATIONS

AND
REGULARITIES

How Lost! How Regained!

GOING TO THE FREE ESSAY ON NERVOUS AND
PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS OF
YOUTH EXHAUSTED VITALITY, ETC.

us with endorsements
of the Press and voluntary
contributions of the country

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imi-

Dr. S. HONG.—Medical Review. (Copyrighted.)

BY
DR. SNYDER

15

	Weight	Weight	
	Before.	After.	Loss.
Mrs. RACHEL C. JOHNSON	130	110	20

Ormo, Wis.....340 " 205 " 135, "
SIMEON VAN WINKLE,

Leavenworth, Kas. 275 " 170 " 105 "

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL
Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad

1945

[illegible]

AN INTENDED FOX HUNT
IN DEERFOOT PARK.

Reader, do you love a good dog? If you do not you will not be interested in the story which I propose to tell you, because most of this story is a certain kind of dog, bone and snout and wonderful speed. There is no animal known to man which has the speed and endurance of a well-bred and well developed foxhound. A greyhound may have a greater speed for a short while, but for that speed which can be maintained for from one to three hours over a broken country through the highest briars, brush and swamps, over wooded hills and open fields, give me the well-bred foxhound of the south.

For a long while Johnny M.—had been hunting us for a trial of speed between his pack and our own, claiming that his favorite dog, "Dodge," was superior to anything which had ever belonged to our pack. It was upon a lovely morning in October, 1892, that we had an appointment to meet him at a certain crossing on the railroad which makes the northern boundary of Deerfoot park and hunt a certain large and noble foxhound which had been seen on the road between this crossing and the old mill.

Just as the eastern horizon was showing streaks of gray and the cocks in neighborhood barnyards were shrilly crowing for the dawn, Willie and I had mounted a hill some half mile away from the apartment where we were to meet him. We had heard the distant whining of a hunter's horn. Immediately Willie's horn was to his mouth and he answered in cheerful tones the distant challenge. As we neared the meeting point the action of our pack showed plainly that they were not far away. In a few moments Johnny and his pack, both riding good, substantial horses, and preceded by a well made and well bred pack of some ten or twelve hounds arrived.

After the usual greeting we made our way down the sandy road towards the old mill, the dogs hunting to the right and to the left, eager to catch the faintest scent of the prowling fox. I do not remember to have ever seen a morning better fitted for a successful fox chase, or a pack more eager for a race, but the hunter, like other mortals, is often doomed to disappointment. We made the circuit of that section where we expected to find our fox and failed, although we had searched every acre of the ground. We rode up the creek for more than two miles hunting all the adjacent country, but not a trail did we find.

However, every few minutes those members of the pack which were in the habit of often running deer strike the trail of some wandering buck or doe and we would have to either drive or coax them off. At last, feeling that we had mistaken our ground for foxes and the sun having risen high in the eastern horizon,

we must have a change of some kind and I said to the boys: "We can certainly try the speed and endurance of our dogs as well in chasing a two-year-old buck as in hunting a fox. Indeed, it will probably put their endurance to a more severe test, and I move and second the motion myself that we let the dogs follow the next deer trail that strikes."

We had not long to wait. As we were going down a gentle hill leading towards one of the numerous streams of our pack, a hunting, the old strike of the pack, and Dodge, the best trained deer hound perhaps which ever made a track in middle Georgia, simultaneously gave tongue upon the strong scent of a deer. It was immediately to where the dogs passed over an open, sandy spot, I hastily dismounted and found plainly impressed in the tracks of two deer, one of which seemed to be that of a doe, the other, the track of a well grown buck. I called the boys to gather and held a council of war. We decided that if the tracks separated we should endeavor to get the whole pack upon the trail of the buck, but if they continued together we should follow the doe. Fortunately, after trailing across the branch and around the hill, the tracks separated, the doe going on around the hill to the left and the buck around the hill to the right and across the branch. We succeeded in getting the entire pack upon the trail of the buck, and as there was no crossing to the creek we followed the trail to the top of the hill until we could see which direction the deer had taken after crossing.

The woods were very open on the opposite side of the creek from us, the heavier timber having been cut away. The ground is covered with wild oats and other native grasses with here and there bushes of bayberry. We made take the chances. Fortunately, after trailing across the branch and around the hill, the tracks separated, the doe going on around the hill to the left and the buck around the hill to the right and across the branch. We succeeded in getting the entire pack upon the trail of the buck, and as there was no crossing to the creek we followed the trail to the top of the hill until we could see which direction the deer had taken after crossing.

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Again we held a council of war, and decided that it would be useless to follow the pack, but that our best route would be to take back up the road leading to the east until we reached a certain field which we almost knew the deer would cross when he returned. We knew he was leading the dogs a merry race, and that it would be almost an hour before he returned. We knew the country and we knew his run.

Reaching the edge of the field which we expected him to cross we halted. Some of the boys dismounted and adjusted their saddles while others sat quietly watching the field before us.

That little Emma, a beautiful little lemon and white, was, as he believed, the fastest, and would be the first to reach the field; but Willie was confident that Foot, the hand-somest and bravest dog that ever trod Georgia soil, would be the first in sight. He said to Johnny, "Dodge is a splendid dog. He is well trained for deer, and he runs a fox well, but he runs a gray fox better than a red. He has not that true, exquisite cross between the Georgia Birdsong and the imported foxhound which makes the fleetest, staunchest dog on earth. On the whole pack, Johnnie, is bred that way, and you have not a dog that will be up with any member of our pack when they reach this field."

This was a bold assertion, as we all knew that Johnnie's dogs were good ones, but there was a strain of common stock in them which kept them from being the best. Johnnie was very much surprised and somewhat incensed at Willie's bold remark, but only said, "You'll see when the dogs come."

We had not long to wait. At first we heard the shrill note of one hound as he reached some hill in his furious flight. Then we heard the notes of others, and others, and others. Not a dog seemed to come, until every one of us was on the tip-toe of expectation, when suddenly we heard a bush crack some two hundred yards in front of us, and looking away sight, noble buck plunging in mighty strides across the open field.

The field was perhaps three hundred yards wide and, just as the hound was reaching the opposite side from which he entered, we heard the well-known cry of our favorite dog, "Foot," as he caught sight of his prey on the opposite side of the field. Next came "Fancy," "Dixie," "Stinger," and a score of others of our pack, most of them running well together. Some two hundred yards behind them came Johnnie's favorite, "Dodge," and behind him, strung out in the order of their strength, the remainder of his pack.

We had no time then to talk, but plunging spurs to our horses' flanks, followed at headlong speed in the wake of the crying pack. From the experience which we had in these hills we knew that a deer would run a mile to the northeast before he would turn down the creek, and we made our way to another hill, where we knew we could see a great deal of the race without much hard riding; and a glorious race it was. The deer was running as if he had just been jumped. Not a dog seemed to be in the race, but everything was running in dead earnest. The cries were not too frequent, but sharp and strong.

We expected the deer to turn north at the point where he first jumped and take a somewhat similar route to his first course, and rode directly to the point from which we had first viewed him. But we were taken in our calculations, for, instead of crossing the creek at the same place, he crossed the northern prong and made straight for the cultivated fields that lay north of the railroad. He was certainly running, for that was to him unbroken territory, for no deer had trod those fields for ten or twelve years past, and that followed would run anything wild. No deer ever rose before a stronger team, and we stood in wonder at the route he had taken, listening to the fast flying sounds of the pack.

We could not believe that any deer would run long in that direction and made no haste to follow, but thought he would soon be coming back to his native haunts. For more than an hour we rode along the crests of the hills looking in the direction the deer had taken, hoping to see some of our pack, some sound which would indicate his return, but nothing came.

At last feeling that some one had shot the deer, or that the dogs had quit him, we went down, and finding a ford, crossed the stream and started on our way homeward. We had, perhaps, gone 300 yards up the hill when one of the boys uttered a "look!" and right before us came the deer. He was within fifty yards of us coming down the road with his tongue out and his tail down. His leaps were short and feeble, and he turned down to our right in a vain endeavor to reach the swamp in advance of his pursuers. But Foot and Brag and Dixie were more than a match for him in his rear, and his short cut to the left was fatal.

Seeing him take this turn to make a bear cut to the swamp, the dogs, who had cut off their angles in pursuit of foxes, took the long side of that angle, and, when he was within twenty feet of a swamp which he so much longed to enter, the tracks of Foot sank into his haunches. He quickly turned and, in one desperate effort, knocked the dog loose; but, as he struggled to make one final leap for the bushes, Brag, with a tremendous bound, leaped squarely upon his back, and with a crash they both fell together. Before he could rise, the two of the dogs were upon him. One had him by the throat and the others caught him where they could. It was only the work of a moment for Johnnie to leap from his horse and put an end to the struggle by cutting the deer's throat.

Then it was that we began to look around for the remainder of our pack. Only five more of our ten hounds came in. Two of them stopped at home when the deer came through the plantation. Five of Johnnie's pack did not reach home until the next morning. After we had put the deer on a horse and were on our way homeward, we met Johnnie's faithful dog, Dodge, coming with all his feeble might, still game and in earnest but a long way behind.

Johnnie showed some considerable signs of mortification as he said: "I'm glad to see you still in the race." H. C. B.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing our ache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

EXCHANGE BANK,
49 South Broad Street—Imman Building
This bank is strictly an Atlanta institution. The officers, directors and stockholders are all business men of Atlanta, whose every interest is the interest of Atlanta and of Georgia men who are anxious to be worthy of their full confidence and amongst her most progressive and successful business men.

Capital stock \$100,000. Stockholders liable to depositors \$200,000.
E. B. Rosser, president.
G. R. DeSaussure, vice president.
R. C. DeSaussure, cashier.
Directors and Stockholders:
John D. Malby, J. L. Dickey,
Dr. H. Moxley, J. F. Gibbs,
J. A. McCord, W. F. Van Dike,
J. P. Gatling, E. O. Peters,
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W. W. Boyd, decd—w. their sud. Attorneys.

LEMON ELIXIR.
A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.
For biliousness, constipation, malaria, colds and the grip.
For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease.
For fever, chills, debility and kidney disease, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Moxley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable and mineral ingredients, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50c. and \$1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Moxley, Atlanta, Ga.

LEMON HOT DROPS.
Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, hemorrhages, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Moxley, Atlanta, Ga.

Oconee and Western Railroad Company.
Sealed tenders will be received at the office of this company, at Empire, Ga., up to January 3, 1893, at noon, for grading, track-laying, and other work on the line between the mile of track. Bids must state price by cubic yard (excepting rock, if any, which will be by estimate) and engineer's price per mile of track-laying and rough surfacing. The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
JOHN FITZGER, Engineer.

A. E. HACHFEL, decd 29th Jan 1893.

Mix a Little Common Sense

WITH SENTIMENT IN MAKING YOUR GIFTS THIS CHRISTMAS. BUY SOMETHING IN THE CLOTHING LINE FOR YOUR BROTHER, FATHER OR FRIEND. HE WILL APPRECIATE IT MORE THAN SOMETHING HE DOESN'T ACTUALLY NEED. WE HAVE A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NECKWEAR ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE. OUR LINE OF PUFF SCARFS IS WORTH LOOKING AT BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PRESENTS. WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY UMBRELLAS THAT WILL MAKE AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT. HATS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC., IN GREAT VARIETY. CALL AND LOOK. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart

Clothiers and Furnishers,
26 Whitehall Street.

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
We would extend to our many customers the greeting of the season and our thanks for their patronage during the past year. Our trade has increased wonderfully. We made it our motto from the first to keep the very best quality of everything to sell at the lowest possible price. The wonderful increase in our business has proved the wisdom of our course. The people of Atlanta appreciate fine quality and low prices. We also keep a large stock of everything eatable. You can get the imported cheese or the best homemade jellies and preserves from our stores. We keep the freshest cereals, such as oatmeal, Graham flour, cracked wheat and parched farinae. If you intend giving an entertainment you can find the finest shelled almonds, truffles, cake de fois gras, and all else that you may want. In flour our Royal and Peachtree patent cannot be excelled. In coffee our Kijamo is unequalled. In fresh vegetables we have lettuce, both the head and the bleached endive, fresh beets, spring onions, kohlrabi, fresh radishes, eggplant, fresh English peas and string beans, fresh turnips and spinach, squashes and sweet and Irish potatoes.

We are glad to say that we are in a better position than ever to please our customers and offer them bargains. We are now running two of the largest grocery stores in the south. We are thus enabled better than ever to buy in quantities from first hands and to offer to our customers the advantages of the low prices thus obtained. Notice a few of our specialties: Regal Patent Flour at \$6.25 per barrel. Peachtree Patent Flour at \$5.50 per barrel. Dark country buckwheat at \$1.50 for 25 pounds. Pure Vermont maple syrup at \$1.50 per gallon. Kijamo Coffee at 35 cents per pound. Call on us at 90 Whitehall street or 325, 327 and 329 Peachtree street.

W. R. HOYT.

SUITABLE?

Yes, our stock is full of new and styled goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS AND WEDDING PRESENTS. It is not a very difficult thing to make your selections at our place; we have the things you desire.

The prettiest and most fashionable designs in CHINA, imported direct from the best potteries in Europe. Decorations rich and matchless.

Nothing more desirable for presents than CUT GLASS articles. We have everything of the kind for which the heart can wish. Prices on these goods unusually low, considering their worth. You can find suitable gifts here for all your friends and sweethearts, too, if you have any.

Bronzes, statuary, hundreds of different original art novelties are on our shelves for your inspection. A king and queen could make selections from our stock.

Ours is the largest CHINA house in the south. Genuine imported goods. Reasonable prices.

DOOBBS, WEY & CO.,
61 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TYNERS' DYSPEPSIA REMEDY
Corrects indigestion in 5 minutes after meals.
Each dose proves its efficacy.
REMEDY GUARANTEED.
For sale by all druggists.
The Lamar-Rankin Drug Co., wholesale agents, 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Some one who reads this is going to buy a nice diamond very soon and the question arises, where will that person buy it? If he is somewhat posted he will look over our stock and the chances are we will sell the stone. Our diamond business is growing and it is due to our judgment in buying good stones only and selling them on a close margin. If you are interested, call around and be convinced.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers,
No. 57 Whitehall Street.

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Carriages, Harness,
Landaus, Lap Robes,
Victorias, Horse Blankets,
Two Wheelers, Whips, etc.

Largest Stock, Greatest Assortment, IN THE SOUTH

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TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

The Leading Optical House of
KELLAM & MOORE,
Carries a handsome line of Spectacles; gold
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in gold, steel, nickel and rimless frames; 54
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Cheapest & Best Business College in the World.
Awarded Highest Honor at World's Exposition, for
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10,000 Graduates in Business, 1,000 Students
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Course, including Tuition, Stationery, and Board, about \$90.
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No Vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. This city
is beautiful and healthy. For circular address,
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WE'VE HAD

An immense trade, but having received
many new goods this week, our stock is
yet unbroken and we are still prepared to
serve the trade with the newest, freshest
and handsomest things made in

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Men's Furnishings.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,

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20 Years of marvelous
success in the
treatment of
MEN and WOMEN.
Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood
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VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent-
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NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-
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STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those
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Blood and skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects,
Ulcers and Sores.
Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.
Enlarged Prostate.
Urethral Stricture permanently cured
without cutting or caustics, at home, with no
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Best of business references furnished. Address
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ROSEBUSHES,
Finest varieties for the south.
\$2.50 per Dozen.

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue
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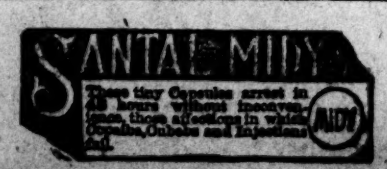
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Office and store, 10 Marietta street and the
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SANTAL MIDY
How they cure gonorrhea in
three days without medicine.
Santal Midy is the only
cure for gonorrhea and
prostatitis.

A WOMAN'S WORK.

What She Has Done in a Quarter of a
Century.

THE "LUCY STONE" OF EUROPE.

A Swiss Woman's Newspaper and Inter-
national Societies—How she Managed
Them and Prospered.

Geneva, December 30.—Almost twenty-
seven years ago Mme. Marie Goegg began
a career of work for women that has car-
ried her over thousands of miles in all
sorts of weather and among all kinds of
people.

The plough to which she puts her hand
was set to open long furrows in the soil
of centuries heavily matted and sodded
with customs and traditions and codes.
But the delicate, fair little Swiss woman,
hardly larger than our own Lucy Stone, is
to the full as stouthearted as the American
friend of women.

Madame Goegg is a Genevaise by birth,
education and residence; it was in Geneva,
back in 1866, that there appeared her
brave little newspaper, *Les Journales des*
Dames.

Now *Le Journal des Dames* might be a
publication of fashion, of elegant employ-
ments, or of a certain class of literature; as
it was, its character took the staid Genevaise
by surprise. For without the slightest re-
serve it announced its object—"The em-
ancipation of women through the bestowal
of legal rights and privileges."

The little publication was sent out, and
in return there came from countries all



FRAU GOEGG.

about jibes and sneers and criticisms on
what the people were pleased to call "the
quixotism of a fanatic."

The political journals opened batteries
against the "woman's paper." Weekly and
almost daily, Madame Goegg received let-
ters, some signed, some anonymous and of
ominous import, menacing her work.

But though "the winds blew and the rains
fell" the small structure remained intact.
Le Journal des Dames grew and extended
and expanded and circulated widely in the
countries where it had been most defamed.

Before long Mme. Goegg learned with de-
light and astonishment of the movement
started in America almost simultaneously
with her own effort, and letters were freely
exchanged between herself and the Ameri-
can pioneers. It was another proof that
the spirit of great movements "go in the
air."

Soon after this an international society
for women was established, with its head-
quarters in Geneva, and with Mme. Goegg
as its president, and *Le Journal des Dames*
opened its columns to fearless contributions
from the members throughout Europe.

The little journal and the far-spreading
society became such powers in the land that
soon there sprang from them others. With-
in a decade regularly-constituted societies
of women were recognized and honored in
France, Italy, Germany and at least half a
dozen other countries.

"Then," says Mme. Goegg, "I felt that
The Journal des Dames had accomplished
that for which it was created, and that I
could give greater aid by contributing to
the publications that had come into exist-
ence as its children than by concentrating
my strength on the one journal. It was
not for my own glorification that I created
the journal, but to awaken thought and
arouse action—ends that had been fully ac-
complished."

In 1891 from Geneva the platform of an-
other great movement was broadened and
strengthened to extend around the world;
this movement was the incorporation of
the International Peace League.

In 1892 a conference of the league was
held in Berne, and to this conference went
Mme. Goegg, presenting herself in the name
of humanity and womanhood with a plea
for the admission of women to the league.
It was an entirely new idea to these men,
but Mme. Goegg so clearly demonstrated
the wisdom and advantages of the step that
her petition was granted, and she herself
was elected the first representative of her
sex in this great international body.

Mme. Goegg recognized in this member-
ship new responsibilities, and she took them
up and pursued her work as ably as she had
carried forward her first un-
dertaking. The organ through which
her voice and power have been
heard and felt all over the continent
is that pitiful sheet, *Les Etats-Unis d'Eu-
rope*. Of this journal she has had complete
editorial control for a quarter of a century.
It is the recognized organ of *La Ligue In-
ternationale de la Paix et de la Liberté*.
It was accorded the gold medal in the
department of social economy at the Uni-
versal exposition of 1889 in Paris.

The victress of all these struggles is the
sweetest and most unassuming of women,
quite like Mrs. Lucy Stone, again, with the
same sunny smile, the same low, vibrant,
sympathetic voice, and the same strong
cordial grasp of the small hands. Her
dress is refined in the extreme—usually rich
golden browns or blacks, with a bit of fine
old lace upon her head and at her throat.
Her house is furnished in soft autumn reds
and browns and dark woods, its walls hung
thick with rare engravings and dainty lit-
tle miniatures, and wherever there is space
for them there are blossoming plants.

MARTHA TRACY OWLER.

The testimonials published on behalf of
Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as
worthy your confidence as if they came from
your best and most trusted neighbor. They
state simple facts.

WORLD'S FAIR ALBUMS.

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A magnificent album of world's fair views
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trains of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Day-
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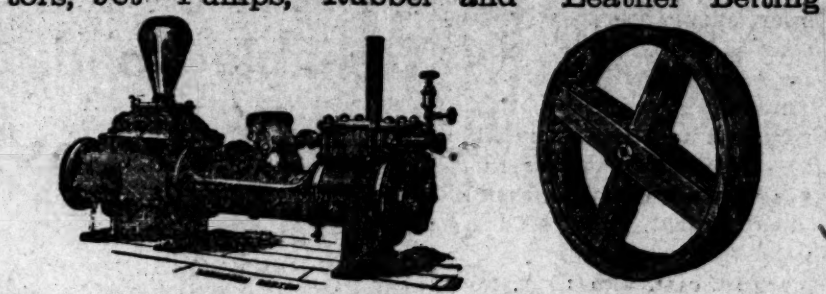
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Brass, Iron and Water Valves, Inspirators, Injec-
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Deane Steam Pumps, Reeves Wood Split Pulleys

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

We have just received a large invoice of Roger's triple-plated Table
Cutlery which we offer at very LOW PRICES. If you want to make
your wife a

Nice and Useful Christmas Present

Buy a fine Dinner Set, accompanied with a dozen or two of KNIVES,
FORKS AND SPOONS.

TOYS! DOLLS! TOYS!

Our Toys are moving off rapidly. Dolls we sell cheaper than any-
body else. Come at once before the assortment is broken.

THE DRESDEN,

37 WHITEHALL ST.

OPEN AT NIGHT.

The Willson Whisky Company
WHOLESALE.

41 Peachtree Street. Telephone 1006.

With the new year 1893 we offer the following brands of whiskies: Gibson's
Private Stock, Cabinet and Deer Creek, E. Walter's Baker, Belle of Nelson, I. W.
Harper, Monongahela, Golden Grain, George W. Hogan, Bob White, Silver Creek
Corn, and five-year old corn.

FREEMAN JEWELRY CO.'S
NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

OUR DISPLAY IS BRILLIANT

If you neglected to give that friend or
relative a Christmas Present, you now have
an opportunity to redeem yourself from the
charge of forgetfulness. A New Year's re-
memberancer is just as fit and appropriate and
good form as any. Indeed, many prefer the
New Year as their giving time. Be sure a
gift on that day will be appreciated.

The universal verdict is that our stock
excels all rivals. It was selected with pains
care, and the triumph is complete and pro-
nounced.

Compared with qualities and styles, prices
are phenomenally low.

We will prepare a special exhibit of recent
novelties for New Year buyers.

FREEMAN JEWELRY CO.,

25 WHITEHALL STREET.

Holiday Goods.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

\$10,000 worth of Plush,
Leather and Silver Novel-
ties to go at a bargain.

The wholesale trade is
especially invited to in-
spect these goods before
the stock is broken.

This is the grandest sale
of the season. They are
to be closed out at once,
regardless of cost.

Lieberman & Kaufmann

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,

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MR. CRISP IS BACK,

And His Return Causes a Renewal of
Speakership Talk.

SECRETARY TALK AT THE CAPITAL

No Occasion for the Gold Scare—
The Silver Situation.

MR. CARLISLE WILL ACCEPT A PORTFOLIO

And Will Be Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of
the Treasury—That Is Certain—Gos-
p of Interest at Washington.

Washington, December 31.—(Special).—The treasury officials say there is no reason for the scare over the fact that large quantities of gold are being shipped out of the country at present.

"It sometimes happens," said a treasury official today, "that holders of United States bonds in Europe desire to exchange them for gold. It also happens that foreign countries, desiring to increase their supply of gold, come to the United States market and buy it. Such transactions instead of causing a commotion in financial circles ought to give confidence in the ability of this country. For it shows that we have sufficient gold to meet the demands of our own country and also supply some of the shipments abroad. As a matter of fact," he continued, "there is over \$12,000,000 more gold in the treasury today than there was at certain periods last summer. There is something over \$124,000,000 in gold now on hand which is but a few millions less than we had on hand this time last year."

The silver situation.

It is beginning to appear that there will be a big fight in congress immediately after the recess to repeal the silver purchase feature of the Sherman act.

Bankers and business men throughout the east and north are circulating petitions everywhere, and many of them have already been received in Washington asking congress to repeal this act. President Harrison is in favor of repealing it and has been urged to send a special message to congress asking that it be done. Mr. Cleveland is also said to favor the repeal of this law, and recently said to several callers that it would afford him great relief to be upon his administration without the obligation of buying five tons of silver every day and issuing paper money for it.

There will be a fight over it in both houses of congress. The silver men declare they will never agree to repealing the law unless free coinage is inserted in its place.

Cleveland and Murphy.

Mr. Cleveland's statement that he does not desire Mr. Edward Murphy elected to the United States senate from New York has created a great deal of talk, but so far no active candidate against Mr. Murphy has appeared. Dispatches from New York are all to the effect that it is not believed any will appear. The time is very short now in which to run the "machine" forces, and it is said by the organized democrats in New York that the followers of Mr. Cleveland will have to take their opposition to Mr. Murphy out in shouting. The "machine" men speak with confidence that Mr. Murphy will not only be elected, but that there will be no announced candidate against him.

Speaker Crisp's Return.

Speaker Crisp returned from New York this morning. During his stay there he contracted a severe cold, and consequently sought his bed immediately upon his arrival. He has seen no one other than his family today. The news, however, comes from New York that he and Mr. Cleveland are agreed upon a policy for the party to pursue in the next congress, and instead of the president-elect opposing his reelection he favors it. The talk of the candidacy of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, amounted to nothing. Mr. Wilson will not be a candidate, and it is probable there will not be any opposition to Judge Crisp.

Carlisle Will Accept.

Mr. Carlisle was in New York today in consultation with Mr. Cleveland. Several of the Kentucky senator's friends have advised him not to accept the secretaryship of the treasury, but it is given out tonight that he informed Mr. Cleveland positively today that he would accept. One of Mr. Carlisle's friends in speaking of the matter today said that Mr. Carlisle had as good an opportunity of adding to his already great reputation in the position of secretary of the state treasury as he would as senator. The position is one of the most famous throughout the world as one of the great financiers of the day when he was secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Carlisle has just as good an opportunity as Sherman had.

E. W. B.

CHOOSING THE CABINET.

Washington Politicians Still Very Busy Fixing a Cabinet for Cleveland.

Washington, December 31.—Most of the people in Washington interested in gossip relating to Cleveland's cabinet-choosing, have settled down into the belief that Senator Carlisle is to be secretary of the treasury in the next administration. They are more inclined to this from the fact that the choice of Carlisle would prove satisfactory to every one. Among the guesses for other departments are that of ex-Minister Phelps, of Vermont, for secretary of state, who divides with Don M. Dickinson, in Washington's mind the best chances for that portfolio. Representative Herbert, of Alabama, and ex-Private Secretary Lamont are both talked of for the navy department. General Pat Collins, of Boston, is talked of for secretary of war. For the department of justice the names most generally mentioned are those of Representative Culberson, of Texas, Martin, F. Morrill, of this city, Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, and Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Representative Blount, of Georgia, who has served for many years on the committee on postoffices and postroads in the house of representatives, is talked of for the head of the postoffice department, and as the place if Mr. Herbert, from an adjoining state does not get the navy department. He might be appointed anywhere, though it is thought to be more probable that in the event of the selection of Herbert a western man, like ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, who, however, says positively that he is not a cabinet possibility, will be appointed. For the interior department Morrill, of Illinois, Gray, of Indiana, and others from western and far-western states are talked of, and the agricultural depart-

ment, it is said, will go to Hatch, of Missouri, or to some democrat from the north-western states.

TALK WITH A SILVER MAN.

Representative Pierce Says His Side Will Fillblatter if Necessary.

Washington, December 31.—Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, who, with Mr. Bland, led the fight for silver legislation at the last session, announced today the purpose of himself and some of his associates "to give the anti-free silver men a dose of their own medicine, and to filibuster, if necessary, to prevent the repeal of the Sherman act." Mr. Pierce was confident that there would be nothing further accomplished on the silver question during this congress, but gave it as his opinion that the law would be repealed early in the next congress in response to the demand of President Cleveland. Mr. Pierce said:

"We will now wait on the other side, and block its moves. The turn of the anti-free silver men has now come and when they attempt anything we'll give them what they gave us last session. I believe a bill to repeal the Sherman law will be reported by the banking and currency committee. Yes, I have looked into the matter and believe there is a majority of that committee in favor of the repeal of the law. But we don't propose to let them accomplish their purpose. We will agree to repeal the Sherman act and return to the Bland act if the minimum monthly coinage be fixed at \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000, as it was in that act."

Would the silver men be willing to compromise on \$3,000,000 a month?

No, sir, I don't think they would. This Sherman act is working very well. We have got the other side on the hip. It is increasing the circulation of the country four and a half millions a month, and that is what the banks don't want done. It is an increase of the money of the country that is at the bottom of the complaints of the banks. It's my opinion nothing will be done at this session on the silver question, but I believe the next session will see the Sherman law repealed. You see there are 128 republicans in the house, nearly all of whom will vote for its repeal. The whole republican press, you notice, is calling for its repeal. I can put my finger on seventy or eighty in the next house who will vote the same way. I believe President Cleveland will insist on its repeal even before any tariff legislation is accomplished, and there will be weak-kneed democrats who will fall in line."

THE DEMOCRATS WON IT.

But They Will Have to Face with the Populists to Elect a Senator.

Cheyenne, Wyo., December 31.—The supreme court today decided the Carbon county cases, holding that, while there were technical defects in the certificates of nomination, still they were not of such a vital nature as to invalidate the election. A pecuniary interest was found in the case, and the Carbon county returns, thus giving certificates of election to democrats in the house.

While the republicans have a majority on joint ballot, the house will never select this one, because his certificate was secured through a clerical error. It is now conceded that the republicans will elect the next United States senator.

The legislature will now stand on joint ballot, twenty-five democrats and twenty-four republicans. Of the democrats, five are fusionists, but they will act with the democrats, according to agreement, is not doubted. The democrats will control the house and the senate. The republican candidates up to date are A. L. New, George W. Baxter, George T. Beck, John Childs Thompson, Nellis Corbitt, W. Holliday, A. C. Beckwith and John S. Harper.

THE QUESTION SETTLED

As to Who Is Governor of the State of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., December 31.—The first time the authority of Acting Governor Barber has been questioned was by Warden Briggs, of the penitentiary. The acting governor signed a pardon for Galesmore, who was convicted at the May term of the court. The pardon was sent to the warden of the penitentiary at Laramie and returned with the information that the pardon was given by Governor Osborne to be of any force at that institution. A writ of habeas corpus was presented to the supreme court and the writ was granted. The decision of the supreme court, settling the question of who is governor of Wyoming.

BACK FROM HAVANA

Where They Gained Much Information About Its Sanitary Condition.

Key West, Fla., December 31.—The congressional sub-committee on immigration reached here from Havana at 7 o'clock this evening, after nearly four days spent in making an official inquiry into matters relating to the prevention of the introduction of cholera and other infectious diseases through immigration from Cuba. The committee consists of Senators Proctor, Call, Gibson and Dubois and Representatives Stump, Covett, Coburn and Wright. Senator Squire, of Washington, a member of the standing committee on immigration, accompanied the committee by invitation of the chairman, Proctor, as did also Joseph F. Porter, state health officer of Florida, and F. A. Hawthorne, editor of the Florida Times-Union, representing the Southern Associated Press and United Press. Representatives Dubois and Johnson of Ohio, and Williams and Dr. M. B. Burges, United States sanitary inspector at Havana, who arranged for a formal visit of courtesy to the governor general of Cuba that evening. Testimony as to the sanitary condition of Havana and other Cuban ports and quarantine regulations, etc., were given by Consul Williams, Inspector Burges, Health Officer Porter, and the following Spanish officials, Chief Surgeon Lorenzo, of the Spanish navy in the West Indies, and Drs. Valdes and Johnson of the superior board of health for Cuba.

Much valuable information was secured and it will aid the committee very materially in shaping legislation by congress on immigration, especially strong in their arguments for the necessity of thorough inspection and detention at foreign ports of departure, and both endorsed the bill now before the committee, especially known as the "Stump bill." The Spanish officials expressed a desire to co-operate with the United States in preventive measures against the introduction of cholera from Europe, but indicated that an insufficiency of funds prevents the adoption of such perfect regulations as ours. Dr. Porter, of Florida, rendered the committee some valuable assistance in the inquiry, and the visit will result in much benefit to both countries by familiarizing their officials with the health policy of each in the event of the prevalence of cholera in Europe. The committee met a delegation of cigar manufacturers and citizens here tonight at the custom house and took further testimony. The opinion of the witnesses was decidedly in favor of leaving immigration and quarantine matters here in charge of the Florida health board. The members of the committee are not decided yet as to the tenor of their report. Secretary Brundage and Stenographer Puleifer are now engaged in getting the report in shape. The committee may possibly visit St. Augustine Monday and Tuesday.

SAFE IN PORT.

The Belated Umbria Towed Into New York Harbor

AND MANY HEARTS ARE MADE HAPPY

A Passenger Tells the Story of the Accident.

THE CAPTAIN BREAKS THE NEWS

As the Men Were Seated at the Card Tables and All Were Merry—But All Aboard Bravely.

New York, December 31.—The long overdue Umbria of the Cunard line, arrived off the bar at 3:30 o'clock p. m. today. All were reported well on board. After the reassuring news of yesterday, much of the apprehension regarding the steamship was allayed, but as the last report of her was on Monday, when she was repairing her shaft off Newfoundland banks, and as four days had gone by without further news from her, there was considerable anxiety as to the safety of her large list of passengers. A message from the lookout at Fire Island announced that she had been sighted a few minutes after midnight and that she was proceeding slowly under her own steam, to this port. The British and the White Star line, and oil tank steamer. Both her escorts left her at the outer lightship and went up the bay at a rapid pace compared to the speed of the Umbria. She was steaming nine miles an hour. The slow rate was maintained as a precaution against further damage to her shaft.

Captain McKay had brought his fine steamship and all on board safely through the terrific gales, and when his vessel entered the harbor he was congratulated and thanked by many passengers, who had waited up all night to see the welcome lights of New York again. It is twelve days and a half since the steamer left Queenstown, and the trip has been a most trying one for a crack ocean racer. The Umbria proceeded slowly up the bay by the main channel, burning her signals at Sandy Hook and blowing her whistle in response to the glad salutes of the tugs in the lower bay.

A Passenger's Account.

White, a former London correspondent of The Sun, furnishes an account of the accident to the Umbria. He was one of her passengers. He says a severe storm was discovered in her shaft and her machinery was stopped south of the banks of Newfoundland at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday the 23d, instant. After drifting for twelve hours in the storm, she was towed seventy-five miles by the previous mail steamer, the Hamburg-American line, but the cable that connected the two steamers was broken in a heavy gale Saturday night and they were separated. The Umbria drifted for three days to the southeast, she started again with her own machinery, which had been repaired under great difficulties by Chief Engineer Tomlinson, and continued in fine water half speed to her destination.

The vessel left Queenstown Sunday afternoon, December 18th. That night a gale sprang up, which increased in violence until Thursday, it being impossible for those passengers, who wished to leave their staterooms to go upon the decks at the violent pitching and rolling of the steamer almost prevented sleep at night.

The first intimation the passengers had that there had been an accident was at dinner on Friday although the engineer had been watching the shaft with anxiety for forty-eight hours, and the machinery had twice broken down, and a pair of men were lighting their cigars, sitting over their coffee, or drawing up their chairs to poker tables, Captain McKay came in:

"Gentlemen," he said, calmly, addressing the entire room, "I am very sorry to say that we have broken our shaft and shall be unable to proceed at present. I shall, however, accept a towing offer from any vessel large enough that comes within hailing distance."

There was a momentary silence as the situation dawned upon the room, and then a polite voice inquired:

"Why don't you send up rockets?"

"There will be time enough for rockets," responded the captain, "when a vessel comes to tow us."

The conditions that confronted the company on the Umbria were not entirely gleeful. The big steamship lay disabled about 211 miles from Halifax, and 500 miles from New York with a heavy gale blowing from the west, there was no actual danger, and almost every passenger on board accepted the situation cheerfully.

There was very little commotion when the ladies were informed of their situation. They took it as calmly as the men. On Saturday morning the vessel was towed toward the result before said. On Monday the steamer Galilee was sighted, and on Monday the steamer Manhattan, both of which reported the Umbria on arrival in port. On the day following the Galilee, a sister ship, bound east, was sighted, but she passed on without stopping.

CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION

Brought by Merchants of Summerville, S. C., Against Several Railroads.

Washington, December 31.—There has been filed with the interstate commerce commission a complaint by H. W. Belmer and other merchants of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the South Carolina Railway Company, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Southern Railway Company, and the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, against the Southern Railway Company, for discriminating in freight rates in favor of Charleston, S. C., and against Summerville, a shorter distance.

IT IS MALARIAL POISONING

That Is Killing the Inmates of the Arkansas Penitentiary.

diately made an examination. That a contagious disease in its worst form has taken hold of the inmates now admits of no doubt. The poison theory is fast fading away. The man who died yesterday was not in the Helena crowd and had not been outside of the walls for many days. He was in perfect health yesterday at dinner and was well within an hour of his death. Arkansas medical institute students are scared and refuse to handle the dead bodies sent to the institute from the penitentiary. The physicians of Little Rock laugh at the poison theory. The people are becoming shaky and cholera is talked of.

MADE THEIR ESCAPE.

Deputy Marshals Succeeded in Getting Away from the Bandits.

Laredo, Tex., December 31.—A telegram has been received at military headquarters in this city, stating that Guerrero and Benavides, United States deputy marshals, captured last Friday by the bandits, escaped and Guerrero had arrived at Aguilar, on the Texas-Mexican railway, and the other one was making his way toward Laredo. They got separated after escaping and each one put out for himself.

It looks very much now as if there would be some interesting news within the next twenty-four hours. Three companies of the United States cavalry, with camp supplies, forage, etc., have left Laredo for the Mexican country. Company G, twenty-third infantry, will soon leave for New Laredo, some twenty miles from Guadalupe.

"ADRIAS AX."

It Started from Bangor on a Trip to the Pacific and Back.

Bangor, Me., December 31.—Shortly after the national election in November a man in this section of the state sent the clerks in the postoffice here a huge knife with a handle of ivory, resembling an ancient adze. The knife was named "Adrias Ax." The blade is over two feet long. The clerk, after tagging it, carried out the knife by stage and left on a journey across the continent to the Pacific coast and return.

Today it was learned that the ax had arrived at Marquette, Mich., and, according to the reports, it was found in the tags showing when it left the Bangor, Me., postoffice and the comments that each messenger had added as the ax passed over his route.

Across the blade of the knife in black letters were the words, "The melancholy days have come. The inscriptions were original and unique. Two are as follows: "Democratic rule, return when their work is done to Bangor." The Penobscot office adds: "Death to civil service."

THOSE ABSURD CHARGES

Made by the Industrial League—It Threatens Revolution.

Dallas, Tex., December 31.—The News in the morning will say that information has leaked out here that the organization known as the Industrial League is being exposed throughout the south and west for the purpose of resisting, if necessary, by force of arms undue restrictions on elections. It had its origin in the belief of the people's party leaders that they were counted out in Georgia and Alabama. In Georgia the people's party was defeated in the election of 1890, and in Alabama the people's party was defeated in the election of 1891. The league was organized in Texas; goes in Dallas.

THE NEW FAST MAIL

Will Be Put On Today—Sixty-One Miles Saved.

Washington, December 31.—Commencing tomorrow, January 1st, the Atlantic Coast line will put into effect a new fast schedule for the coming season, including a new fast train from Washington to the south daily at 4 o'clock p. m. The opening of the new short line, "Cut Off," between Wilson, N. C., and Florence, S. C., will run over which these fast trains will run makes a saving in time of about thirty-one miles, which means a corresponding increase in time over this line between the north and south. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points.

IT WAS MURDER

And the Probability Is That It Was Done for Money.

Greensboro, Ga., December 31.—(Special).—It is pretty certain now that Dr. R. J. Jackson, who was shot and killed in the street here last night, was murdered, and the theory of accidental shooting has been entirely abandoned.

It was a dastardly deed, and since further facts have come out the entire county is indignant. Every effort will be made to catch the parties. A numerous signed petition has been sent to Governor Northen asking him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the parties. The county has been informed in former issues that Dr. R. J. Jackson was a prominent citizen, and the theory of accidental shooting has been entirely abandoned.

Stringfellow Acquitted.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 31.—The jury in the case of the state against Thornton Stringfellow for killing Charles H. Pratt, editor of the Jacksonville Daily Leader, was out only fifteen minutes. Stringfellow caught Pratt in flagrant relations with his wife and killed him and the verdict of the jury, "Not guilty," met with popular approval. The jury had a long deliberation, but they reached a verdict of acquittal. The prosecution attempted to prove that nothing wrong had occurred in Stringfellow's house, but they failed. The jury found that there was no evidence to show that friends of both parties are surprised that the prosecution was so completely defeated.

A Ghastly Murder.

Winston, N. C., December 31.—(Special).—News has just reached here of the ghastly murder of a lady woman, Mrs. Polly Weston, whom Sam Stevenson, an idiot, killed in the Catholic church and the Roman Catholic cemetery near Dauberry. Stevenson beat her head into jelly and the men put a two-hundred-pound log on her body. Stevenson was arrested from murdering the woman's six-year-old boy. The cause of the murder was the refusal of the woman to admit the men. Both were arrested.

Nobody Knows How He Died.

Anniston, Ala., December 31.—(Special).—The headless corpse of a man was found this morning on Shoal creek about four miles from Edwardsville in Cleburne county. Advanced decomposition indicated that the body had been dead about two weeks. The corpse is supposed to be that of a well known character named Cook, who had been making his home with various friends in the community, but who mysteriously disappeared a couple of weeks since. There is no theory advanced as to the cause of his death.

The Negroes Have Left.

Columbia, S. G., December 31.—(Special).—There were strained relations today on account of yesterday's occurrences. Trouble was averted by the compliance of most of the negroes with the orders to leave town. But two have left and these have been heard another day. The town is still in a state of tension.

A DYNAMITE SCARE

Englishmen Are Afraid of the Dangerous Bombs,

AND GUARDS ARE EVERYWHERE

Strangers Compelled to Stop and Explain

BEFORE ENTERING PUBLIC BUILDINGS?

Nihilists Thought to Be Back of the Bomb-Throwing in France. Their Object, Etc.

London, December 31.—The uneventfulness of British holiday life has been shown by the hullabaloo raised about the explosion near Dublin castle. There is now little doubt that the bomb was placed near the detective's office by somebody with a private grudge against Symonds or one of his colleagues. The explosion would have received only passing notice here and it not been for The York Times and Standard, whose editors at once began to beat the big drum and proclaim with all positiveness that the Irish had begun another campaign of extermination against the English people. The Gladstonians were driven then to accusing the Tories of having organized a dynamite plot merely to blight the prospects of Gladstone's home rule bill. The consequence has been a bitter party feud, during which a comparatively trivial occurrence has been magnified to a political outrage of the first dimensions.

Guards Everywhere.

The people of London might get considerable amusement from this if the police and officials had not caught the idea of fear and set about guarding and spying and prying in a manner unprecedented since the attempt to blow up the tower. A person cannot even approach postal officials to inquire after lost letters without being subjected to an inquisition.

A man bearing the stamp of Scotland yard steps him at the entrance of the building to learn his business. If the visitor has a bundle, he must submit it to inspection or leave it outside. If he hesitates at all about stating his business in full to an apparently unauthorized official, he must pay for his tergiversity by giving his pedigree, his residence, his purpose in visiting London and his plans for the next six months.

At the Bank of England every step in the building is watched. At St. Paul's cathedral, tourists have been so harassed that half the normal number of visitors now venture within its walls.

Downing street is the nest of policemen in citizens' clothes. In Westminster Abbey, formerly quite free from surveillance, the most reputable country squire cannot pass his afternoon in peace, but must be shadowed at every turn. The custom house and lower harbor double the force of watchmen formerly employed. In short, every public building in the city is guarded as it has not been guarded within the memory of American residents in London.

But one of two more explosions would be needed to inaugurate an official reign of terror, such as even Paris, with her Ravachol and Francois, has not known since 1872.

Why Nihilists Are Interested.

The explosion at the prefecture of police on Thursday was intended by the nihilists to be the first gun in a hot campaign against all royal and government in France. The peculiar danger to Paris from this campaign comes from nihilist sources.

The nihilists of Paris have been waiting for an opportunity to avenge themselves on the French government for its severity to the Russian nihilists in 1880, when it proscribed and imprisoned several of them for making their headquarters within the French borders. They have money and influence in high quarters and have, therefore, such facilities for spreading destruction as an anarchist could never command. From them the explosion at the prefecture of police was as well as information how the campaign was conducted, most advantageously.

Several nihilists are believed to have been implicated in the explosion of Thursday, but so far the police have been unable to lay hands on them. The nihilists believe that by overthrowing the present government they will not only show their power and thus warn other governments against an end to the alliance between the French and the French nation. The Paris police have made an effort to conceal the truth, resting Boulenger's agents. The object of this move is to bolster up the cabinet. The police believe that by attaching the first column of the explosion to the anti-government party they will strengthen, temporarily at least, the hands of M. Ribot.

While Russia is swinging from France, Italy is drifting slowly toward the triple alliance. The latest away from the movement is the more friendly attitude of King Humbert and his cabinet toward the Russian empire on January 1st, the governments will have a new newspaper organ devoted exclusively to the cultivation of better relations between the Catholic church and the Roman state. The name of the newspaper will be Public Sentiment.

MRS. MAYBRICK IMPROVING.

English Papers Say She Swallowed Needles in Order to Raise Blood.

London, December 31.—Baroness de Roche, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, states that her daughter's health is improving. The Exchange Telegraph Company also says that Mrs. Maybrick is recovering, adding that her hemorrhages with which she was recently attacked, and which caused the reports that she was in a dying condition, were caused by herself and not by the ravages of consumption.

Another Iron Hall Officer Arrested.

Philadelphia, December 31.—Supreme Justice J. D. Sweeney, of the collapsed order of Iron Hall, was arrested on December 29th morning. The charge against him was that he had been arrested on December 29th morning. The charge against him was that he had been arrested on December 29th morning.

other symptoms of lung trouble and the report was circulated that she was dying of consumption.

MONARCHISTS ARE ACTIVE

And May Make an Attempt to Overthrow the Republic.

London, December 31.—The Orleansists have by no means abandoned the hope of regaining the throne of France, through the revolution in republican sentiment caused by the revelations in the Panama affair. What are the present intentions of the Orleansists would be hard to say, but it is evident that some project is contemplated that is intended to lead to the overthrow of the republic and the establishment of a monarchy. The count of Paris has telegraphed to his son, the duke of Orleans, who is now traveling in Indo-China, to hasten his return in order that he may take part in the deliberation of the Orleans party. In English circles it is believed that there is an chance of the machinations of the French royalists and imperialists proving successful. It is thought that the French government, by pursuing those implicated in the Panama scandal to punishment, will establish the republic on sounder foundations than before, and will render such an evil as the Panama affair hereafter impossible.

THE DAY IN ROME.

What the Consolidation of Railways Means A Hot Political Fight.

Rome, Ga., December 31.—(Special).—The deal which has long been pending and which has been so much talked about, has at last been closed for the North and South street car line and that line is now the property of the Rome Electric Railway Company. The trade was closed yesterday and a transfer of the stock was made at noon today.

The consolidation, which owns the old Rome street railroad, and which several months ago prepared it for an electric line, now own all of the street railway property in Rome, and a combination of the electric railway and the electric light companies will make a powerful syndicate and one which is bound to succeed and Rome is congratulating itself on the electric line she has been looking for so long is now in course of construction with nothing in the way to prevent its completion.

A Hot Race for Sheriff.

The hottest race for any local office ever known in Floyd county is now on for sheriff.

For many years J. C. Moore has been sheriff or deputy, and in some capacity has been connected with the sheriff's office since the days of Sheriff Quinn. He has made an excellent officer and is assisted by able and efficient deputies. He finds a formidable opponent in the field in the person of R. G. Hackney, the proprietor of the Broad street saloon, and a man who has many strong friends over the county. The interest in the sheriff's race has reached a white heat and every day Broad street is the scene of spirited discussions among the crowds who hang around the corners.

MRS. LEASE'S AMBITION

Will Not Be Satisfied with Anything Less Than a Senatorship.

Topeka, Kan., December 31.—Governor-elect Liwelling announces that he has decided to offer Mrs. Lease a position on the state board of charities. It will be one of the first appointments he will make. It is reported here that Mrs. Lease has manifested her willingness to accept the position, but it is to be understood that she has not in any way relinquished her claim to the senatorship.

Car Works to Be Established.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 31.—A strong company, with John M. Bass, of Fort Wayne, Ind., as president, and Thomas as leading stockholders, has been organized and will erect car works and a car wheel foundry at Lenoir City, twenty miles west of Knoxville. The car works will have the capacity of fifteen complete cars a day. A quarter of a million dollars will be expended on the plant. The ready machinery is being purchased for the factory and foundry which will be one of the largest industrial establishments in the south.

The Papers Combine.

Jackson, Miss., December 31.—(Special).—The State Ledger this afternoon announced that The Clarion and The State Ledger have consolidated and will be published as The Clarion-Ledger. A charter of incorporation is published which shows that the present proprietors of the two papers are J. S. McNeely and J. L. Power.

Did Tramps Murder Them?

Raleigh, N. C., December 31.—(Special).—Persons from Chatham county state today that five arrests, of negroes, suspected of complicity in the murder of the venerable Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, have been made, but all have been released. It is now the belief that tramps committed

WE MEAN TO START THE NEW YEAR A HUMMING

AND

HOW DO YOU THINK WE EXPECT TO DO IT?

PRICES! PRICES! PRICES!

will do the work. Our assortment of styles is hardly broken, and in our store you have as large a selection now as you could have gotten a month ago. We are not the kind of people to carry goods from one season to the other. We know if people buy goods now they must buy them **CHEAP. YES, VERY CHEAP.** It's the money we must get out of our goods now. Profits are out of the question. The **CUT** figures are on, and, to give you an idea what we mean by

CUT FIGURES,

we quote a few of the changes in price. Beginning Monday, January 2, 1893, we put on sale: Thirty pieces of Cheviot Suitings, former price Suit to Order \$30, now \$20. Ten pieces of black Clay Worsteds,

FORMER PRICE, SUIT TO ORDER, \$35; NOW \$22.

Twenty pieces of fancy and plain Worsteds, the best goods manufactured, former prices, in Suit made to order, ranging from \$28 to \$40, now \$25. On our Trouserings we have made a wholesale reduction. Every man needs an extra pair of Pants to wear out that old Coat and Vest.

IT'S A WHOLESALE SACRIFICE

Our \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$12 Pants go now for \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8. Remember they are made to order. Our Spring goods begin to arrive the first of February, and by that time we want to sell every heavy-weight piece of goods in our house. We always do what we advertise to do, and this sale will be no exception. A grand, sweeping, stupendous reduction on every piece of goods in our house.

Do you want Clothes? Don't forget the number. See our windows.

KAHN BROS.,
THE LEADING TAILORS, NO. 8 WHITEHALL ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.

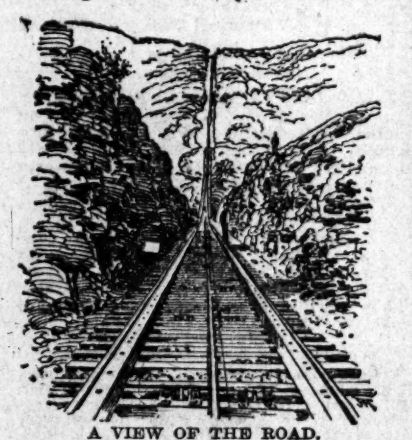
ENGINEERING FEATS.

Some of the Great One's Now Being Considered.

CABLE ROAD TO CLIMB THE CATSKILLS

The Waters of the Niagara to Be Utilized to Turn Dynamoes Between the Falls and Buffalo—Other Projects.

New York, December 29.—The engineers and those who are applying science to commercial development are interested in some new propositions which, if they are carried out, will be of great commercial importance. Among these is the construction of a cable railroad over the Catskill mountains. That enterprise will be completed within another year. Already the road is built up to the east side of what is called the Rip Van Winkle mountain. It passes only a stone's throw away from the rock upon which, according to tradition, Rip spent twenty years in sleep. If the twenty years in which he slept had expired in 1892, instead of that dim time of tradition of which Washington Irving wrote, Rip Van Winkle would on awaking have been very much more surprised than he was when he opened his eyes to the alleged superhuman beings.



A VIEW OF THE ROAD.

This cable road, while not the longest, is in some respects the most remarkable ever built. It surmounts a grade equivalent to 1,800 feet in a mile, which is almost as steep as an ordinary staircase. The road is less than two miles in length, yet it has been far more difficult to build than many stretches of one hundred times that distance. Other railroads have put their tracks upon the cable. The cable is operated by a very powerful engine, and the cars also serve the purposes of traction since they balance one another. It was at one time thought to be the best plan to build the railroad after the model of that one which surmounts Mount Washington in the White Mountain region. But the engineers computed that the cable system would be cheaper, would permit a straight line up the side of the mountain instead of curves and counter-curves, and that the cars could be run much more rapidly. It takes less than ten minutes to go from the foot of the mountain to the top, and

it used to take the stage coach three or four hours. The precautions which have been taken to prevent accidents are simple. If the cable should break a support on the track, and the car be brought to a halt. It used to take all day to go from New York or Boston to the top of this favorite peak of the Catskills, but after the cable road was built last summer a company of capitalists were invited to make the journey from New York city, the idea being to make a record for time. In a little over three hours after the train left the Grand Central station, the party was at the summit of the mountain. The road will be continued so that it will descend upon the west slope of the mountain, and the engineers have done some rather complicated work to overcome the difficulties which were presented on the west side.

Capitalists and engineers as well are talking a great deal about the consumption of the vast plans for the utilization of some of the water power which has hitherto gone to waste over Niagara falls. When the scheme was proposed a few years ago the men of money were timid about investing. It had been an old story. Some engineers were very doubtful about the practicability of any plans to secure any portion of that great power. At last men connected with what are called the Vanderbilt interests advanced some money experimentally, and were well satisfied that the capitalization of the corporation was completed a few years ago and the great work begun. It is now announced that within a few weeks the plant will be finished, and the company will be able to furnish 45,000 horse power to the city of Buffalo, and ultimately to serve more distant cities with sufficient power to light streets and run manufacturing establishments. The development of electricity as a motive power made the completion of this Niagara tunnel scheme possible. The power which the great volume of water passing through the tunnel will furnish is to be communicated through electric dynamos, thus making it possible to distribute this motive force over a great territory. On the Canadian side of the river another tunnel is to be constructed, which will be to provide for a separate electric plant, serving some of the Canadian cities, but chiefly to be used as a sort of duplicate for the American system. Both the plants will, engineers say, be able to furnish power sufficient to turn the wheels of as many manufacturing establishments as can be built between the Niagara river and the city of Buffalo, and already propositions have been received from some great manufacturing establishments in different parts of the United States looking towards the abandonment of their present sites and location here. If the expectations of the engineers and the company are realized, there will be built in this vicinity the greatest electric manufacturing city in the world. Colonel Albert D. Shaw, who was one of the most conspicuous consular representatives of the United States some years ago, believes that a city of more than 1,000,000 people with a magnificent yearly output will be established in this region.

Private advices received in New York city indicate that the engineers and surveyors sent out by the government of the United States and those of the South American continent have progressed much further in their work than they had expected. The district in which they now are is the southern portion of the Ecuador. They have surmounted the difficult mountain regions of that country, and although they are not permitted to write much about their work, yet re-

ports have been received in New York suggesting that they have found an entirely feasible pathway over these mountains. A firm of New York bankers is able to keep pretty close track of the engineers since this firm has issued exchange for them which have been cashed in some of the Ecuador towns. Each monthly mail brings a new set of these obligations from towns considerably farther south than those from which the bills of the month before were received. The engineers are likely to get into the region of the upper waters of the Amazon early in the summer, and it is possible that they may find greater difficulties there than they did in the mountains. The country is so cut up with the affluents of the Amazon that very frequent bridging will be necessary. In the fall the engineers are likely to reach the mountains of Peru, and thence southward their work will be comparatively easy. When they have made their reports, the project then becomes a matter for inter-continental consideration. Mr. Gould is reported to have doubted the commercial expediency of this railway along the backbone of the two American continents. He believed that as an engineering feat it was entirely possible, but he was rather doubtful about the securing of an amount of traffic which would make these roads pay. The South American nations who are interested in the scheme confessed that they did not consider the matter of traffic as one of so much consequence, as the political effect of the building of this road. They thought that it would absolutely bind the United States and the South American republics together. There might be a period of a good many years before the road would pay, but they said that it was a road built for the future rather than for today. Mr. Blaine has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the idea, believing that it would be wise on the part of the government to give the project sufficient subvention to assure the completion of it. He argued that the Pacific railroad was a cheap investment for the government, notwithstanding the enormous obligations for which the government is responsible. There is a strong political element, however, which will oppose any proposition to involve the government financially in this enterprise, on the ground that it is unwise for the government of the United States to become the partner of any country in such commercial development as private capital would undertake if there were promises of profit.

A curious thing has been discovered by a company in New York city in some recent correspondence which it has had with persons all over the United States. In this correspondence the question was asked whether Chicago or New York would be the largest city in the twentieth century. The replies indicated that everywhere excepting upon the Atlantic coast north of Baltimore the opinion prevails that Chicago is to become, and speedily, the American metropolis. A population of as many as 10,000,000 is predicted for Chicago and its suburbs before the first half of the next century has passed. It is generally believed that Chicago will become a shipping port quite as large as New York, since these letters indicate that the probabilities are that a ship canal will connect Chicago with deep water on the Mississippi, and also another ship canal will cut across the lower peninsula of Michigan, perhaps in the near future. Senator Hill, of New York, believes that before twenty-five years have passed, perhaps within a less time, a ship canal will connect the waters of Lake Erie with deep water on the At-

lantic, capable of floating a steamer. If that is done, it will be possible to ship direct from Chicago to the European continent without taking advantage of the Canadian waterways. The importance of this project was suggested to Mr. Hill when he was governor of New York, and it was one of the few commercial projects which interested him quite as much as did partisan politics. Moreover, Mr. Hill believed that the construction of this ship canal would be necessary if New York was to maintain its commercial supremacy.

Andrew H. Green, who is the executor of Governor Tilden's estate, believes that Chicago may pass New York if the seaboard city does not take into consideration with it what is called the metropolitan district. If that should be done, Mr. Green believes it impossible for any American city to pass New York in the race for wealth and population. If that consolidation should take place next year it would give the municipality a population of about 3,000,000.

Eastern engineers and capitalists are giving much discussion to a proposition to dam the Housatonic river in Connecticut, so that the great water power it furnishes may no longer go to waste. The project would require an expenditure of more than a million dollars, and some difficult engineering problems would have to be solved. Two of the greatest water power plants in the United States now exist in New England, one at Lowell and the other at Holyoke, Mass. This proposed dam would furnish the largest water power within easy reach of New York, and make the manufacturing establishments put up in the vicinity practically within New York suburbs. But a greater dam than this, and one which is being discussed by engineers in this country and in Europe with great interest, is that which the city of New York proposes to build in the Croton watershed. It will be the largest piece of masonry in the world. It will rival some of the structures built in Egypt and in Italy in ancient times. Its foundation goes seventy feet below the surface of the earth. It will be nearly two-thirds of a mile in length. It will cost probably \$6,000,000, but when it is completed it will furnish New York with a reservoir containing thousands of billions of gallons of water, and a sufficient amount to provide all the supply that may be needed for a hundred years.

Electricians are talking a great deal about the development of the trolley system of street railways. J. J. Carthy, who is a leading electrician in New York, says that the public does not seem to understand how great the revolution may be within the next ten years. The trolley system, extending first from the heart of a city to one of the suburban towns, and then still further extended, will ultimately, he thinks, bring the rural districts within fifty miles of the greater cities, so near that they will become practically suburbs. This will, in his opinion, solve that problem which has attracted the attention of economists, and which is involved in the tendency of the American

people to congregate in cities. The trolley system, all electricians believe, will be mightily extended within the next ten years. It will be completely thread along the highways as the telegraph lines now are strung overhead throughout the country. The enormous differences in cost between maintaining the trolley and any other motive power for frequent and rapid transit has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of capitalists so that it is probable before the close of the century hundreds of millions of dollars will be invested in new enterprises of this sort. Electricians say, however, that there are some very important problems to be solved before the trolley can become free from perils in the greater cities. The danger of personal accident is not so great as in that which follows the use of the earth circuit for the return of the electric current.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

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To sell out their stock below cost at private sale. This sale will continue several weeks longer, as the stock was so large that it was found impossible to sell it off at auction in so short a length of time. The handsomest goods are still offered in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and solid Silverware, and those who have New Year's gifts to make can't afford to purchase until they see the bargains exposed this week. For the first time is offered fine correspondence Stationery, made by Hurd, Whiting, and other well-known manufacturers, at five quires for one dollar. This includes envelopes, and is such paper as retails at from 50c to 75c per quire elsewhere. Remember the place.

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 Hours to suit all.
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WE WANT TO MAKE A GOOD BEGINNING

In spite of the old adage. A few words will explain our motives. We must have room. We need it. Our store is small, but full of bargains. It's unnecessary to quote prices. You could hardly believe it. But the goods are here and cost is not considered.

MEN'S SUITS AND COATS CHILDREN'S SUITS.

They are the Favorites for this Week. Biggest Reduction Sale Ever Known in Atlanta.

THE ENTERPRISE CLOTHING COMPANY,

NO. 29 WHITEHALL STREET.

HOW AGENTS TALK

And Some of the Theatrical Gossip
Gathered from Them.

CHARLEY FROHMAN'S GREAT SUCCESS.

What Is On at the Theaters in New York.
Digby Bell's Failure—Some of the
Attractions for This Week.

They were talking about success in theatrical management and somebody in the party suggested the name of Charley Frohman. "I have always believed that anything can be accomplished by perseverance and energy," said Sandy Cohen, who was one of the party. "Success doesn't come to him who simply waits, but to him who works in the right way and who will not let a little failure daunt him. Look at Charley Frohman. Ten years ago that man owned \$60,000 and had not, apparently, any assets at all; today he is worth, I should judge, a quarter of a million dollars and controls more theatrical attractions than any man in the world. Frohman has nearly four hundred people on his pay roll, paying out over fifteen thousand dollars a week in salaries. How does he do it? Why, by continued persistence and intelligent work. The secret of his success is found in the liberal policy he displays in employing none but intelligent actors and actresses, in his wonderful tenacity of purpose, and in his matchless executive ability."

A quiet, unassuming gentleman with a slight tinge of the brogue Irish—which, by the way, doesn't exactly match the spelling of his name—spoke up at this juncture. He was Fred Wynne. "Mr. Frohman's career is one worth studying," said he, "somebody has described it as the province of a successful newspaper man to know when he is going to break long next and to have a man on the spot." Well with a theatrical manager it is to know what the people want and to be able to give it to them. All theatrical enterprises have to depend upon the public for favorable or unfavorable reception. The popular verdict is, after all, what counts. Newspaper criticisms may speak highly in praise of a certain piece as an artistic success—a literary composition of great merit—but it is the public who pays their dollars at the box office who are the final judges."

"I suppose it is to this faculty of knowing what people want when they go to the theater and giving it to them that you attribute Charley Frohman's success as a manager?" suggested the newspaper man who was an interested listener.

"In a very great measure I do," said Mr. Wynne. "Mr. Frohman by his push and energy and the faculty of always doing the right thing at the right time, has risen in the last ten years from the position of an advance agent to that of one of the best known and most popular managers of theatrical enterprises in America. He has made successes of 'Field by the Edge' which has now entered upon its seventh year of popularity; 'Sheandahoe,' which is in its third season; 'All the comforts of home,' Mr. Wilkinson's 'Widow,' 'The Hermit,' that masterpiece of Sardou, which Mr. Frohman presented to the American public after the French government had prohibited its performance in Paris; 'Miss Helyett,' a piece which created a furore in all the European capitals; and last, but by no means least, are his excellent companies from his home theater which will come south with productions of 'The Junior Partner,' 'Men and Women,' and 'Jane.' These are the principal attractions—yes there are 'Georgiana,' and I've no doubt there are others that don't suggest themselves to me at this moment. His business is you can readily understand, is simply stupendous. He makes money and deserves to for there isn't a better man to work for in the country. I know for I am one of his managers."

And the gentleman with the Irish twang and the "Y" in his name stuck on the wall a poster bearing the one word "Jane."

"Wynne has hit it," chimed in the theatrical magnate of Augusta. "It sounds easy, doesn't it? But just think of being sixty thousand dollars in debt, and then pulling out; that is worth considering. What's the matter with Charley Frohman as secretary of the treasury?"

Digby Bell is down and "Uglier" is busted. The failure is said to be the worst in theatrical circles in years. Some wise-ones are doing the "Uglier" act but the chances are everybody was surprised. In giving the reasons for the failure they seem to overlook the principal fact, Digby is not funny. Some comedians who have no comedy in their make-up have succeeded, but Digby hasn't. Sorry for him, all the same.

Jako Tannenbaum announces the approach of Annie Pixley. The charming little woman has decided herself of some surplus flesh and next week begins her southern tour in "Miss Bythie, of Duluth."

John Sullivan—John L.—is a frost in New York. How the mighty do drop.

"The Crust of Society," produced at the Union Square theater on Monday, is a free English translation of Dumas's "The Demi-Monde," and although written thirty-seven years ago it is regarded as one of his best compositions. The English into which it has been reworked is excellent and Mr. John Stetson's company performed it praiseworthy. Carrie Farnie being the principal wicked woman. It was a handsome production in every way and the business during the week has been large.

"The Crust of Society" is a money winner. At the Star theater Miss Minnie Gail-Haynes, also on Monday, revived Sheridan Knowles's "The Hunchback," playing the part of Julia. The house was not half filled in the first night and the business has been very poor since. It will take a heap of money

to keep Miss Minna Gale-Haynes on the road. Russell's "Society Fads" seems to be a winner as a "City Directory."

John Dow continues to do an enormous business at the Standard. The newspapers jump on "The Fencing Master." They say it is not funny and that the music is stolen.

"Aristocracy" is a big hit, and the revival of "Black Crook" is doing well. For years the American public held in highest favor an actor whose soft German dialect, rich, sympathetic voice and personal magnetism offset much that was erratic in him, and which would not have been accepted from any other. But there was something rare in Joe Emmet, and he will always be remembered kindly. We have just had another Joe Emmet on the Atlanta stage. The young man does not claim to wear his father's mantle and it is to his credit that he does not. He is to the same general lines but has different touches in the treatment. Mr. J. K. Emmet is fortunate in possessions—a handsome stage presence, a sweet baritone voice and a most agreeable manner. He throws a dash into his work and gives it a romantic coloring which is especially attractive. He has a magnetism, too, which counts for so much. His temperament will naturally make him drift more and more toward the romantic. His songs were rendered with a sweetness which won the audience at once. With his singing, his in-flection playing, his graceful dancing and his infectious comedy air, he reached all his auditors and delighted them all. A liability, for which his voice is not at all, brought forth flatterings applause. Mr. Emmet's engagement at DeGiv's was all that the young actor could ask, for it was a distinct success.

Next season Mr. Emmet will produce a new play which Sidney Rosenfeld is writing for him. It will be entitled "Fritz in Congress." The play will have a character of a stronger romantic side to it than "Fritz in Ireland." The star promises to stage it handsomely and surround himself with a strong company as he has done this year. He pays far more attention to the setting of his productions than his father ever did, for the first Emmet was neglectful in that regard, as he was with respect to the fitness of the supporting company.

Some cruel scribbles gets this off: "The Mania-Mason 'If I Were You' engagement at Herrmann's leads most people to sincerely thank heaven that they are not either John or Marion, they would change their play, their manager or something. Both are clever, and so is undoubtedly their company, but the thing called 'If I Were You,' well, it's what Mr. Herrmann of Denmark called 'The Thing'.

With which to catch the conscience of the king.

Langtry is out of tanger.

And now the advance agent is telling of the beautiful Christmas presents his star received. When Stuart Robson first produced "Our Bachelors" this season, it happened that the actor who took the opposite part to Robson was taken sick and the advance agent, in the static encounter at the end of the third act of the play, this substitute gave Mr. Robson what the comedian thought too good for him and he gave it back with interest. This the substitute also repaid and before the audience could realize what was happening the scene had turned to a genuine pugilistic exhibition. Mr. Robson, who is, however, and gave his adversary a blow that sent him to the extreme end of the footlights. The curtain at that moment descended and the substitute was forced to bow his way back behind the scenes amid roars of applause from the delighted audience.

Steele MacKaye is said to be in great feather in Chicago and is blowing considerably about his world's fair venture by telling how his new theater scenery will be painted on sheets of iron 300 feet high, how his stage will have twelve feet of water under it, whereon to show the maritime pictures of his Columbus spectacles, and how instead of the usual number of immense search lights will flash their rays across the proscenium opening and thus throw the stage into impenetrable gloom. Theaters are said to be basking in the sun, probably they won't mind losing their money. Chicago, by the way, will be the crank center of the union until the fair is over.

Gossipers abroad say that Sarah Bernhardt's reckless son, Maurice, has squandered all of his own fortune and not a little of Sarah's money at baccarat, and as his independent little wife refuses to support him any longer, they have quarreled and separated. Their business has not been exactly successful, but she's got a stage out of her ventures have not been rich in results. Finally they have quarreled her Cleopatra and represent the divine as mildly dancing and singing "Tis-me, Room-de-ay," and Sarah doesn't like it a bit. One can fancy the choice but translatable variety of French profanity with which the great tragedienne discusses this succession of misfortunes.

Here is one from the Dramatic News: The following letter, which was received at this office yesterday, explains itself: "Editor Dramatic News: I write this because you are the paper of the actors last July a mug called at my office and asked to make Mrs. Brodie the model for the new 'Fanny' in the dead write as my bartender who writes this note was here then. He said his name was Harvey and that he was worth five dollars. I told him to write, thinking to string him. Yours, R. B. BRODIE."

P. S.—Me and the old lady don't speak now, but this is write.

To a reporter Mr. Brodie, who was at his post in his saloon on the Bowery below Grand street, said yesterday: "Dat's dead right, dat's true, but I don't want to say no more. I think he was dead right, Mrs. B. and me don't speak now, but she's got a stage out of her ventures have not been rich in results. Finally they have quarreled her Cleopatra and represent the divine as mildly dancing and singing 'Tis-me, Room-de-ay,' and Sarah doesn't like it a bit. One can fancy the choice but translatable variety of French profanity with which the great tragedienne discusses this succession of misfortunes."

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use Brown's Throat Lozenges. Like a really good thing, the are limited. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

"Across the Potomac."

Monday, the first theatrical day of the New Year, will bring one of the finest attractions that Atlanta will see this season. "Across the Potomac" is a war play, but for southern people it will only recall some of the finest characters of the civil war, presented in a manner that seems to show that a fair share, at least, of the heroism, abnegation and fine sentiments were on the side of Dixie.

The principal hero and most beautiful character is a southern man. The heroine is also a southern woman. The author of the play, Captain E. M. Alfriend, fought on the southern side, and the leading actress of the company, Miss Henrietta Lander, is a Georgia lady. "Across the Potomac" ought to receive from the southern teatgoers a very warm welcome, not only because it is a production of extraordinary merit, but also because it claims to be the only war drama that has rendered full justice to the "Lost Cause." This play is presented by a first-class company and managed by Augustus Pitou, who in the north ranks with the Frohmans and the other managers, who has brought to Atlanta the most successful theatrical company, the Kosco Coghlan, Mantell and other great ones.

The play is mounted upon a great scale, with special and elaborate scenery, requiring for its full production the largest stage of the country. From eighty to one hundred people appear on the stage at one time. Up to this time it has only been presented in the largest cities of the country, and was received everywhere with enthusiasm. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, among other papers, gave the following notice of the performance: "The latest war drama, and better than most, is 'Across the Potomac.' It was presented for the first time in St. Louis last night, a tremendous audience applauding its striking scenes and well-fashioned plot. Love, separation, constancy, devotion and the other virtues of the civil war were depicted in a manner that was both realistic and romantic. The play is a masterpiece of the art of the theater, and is a most excellent example of the art of the theater."

"Across the Potomac" will be presented Monday and Tuesday at nights and a Tuesday matinee.

Harry Lacry in "The Planter's Wife." Wednesday night and at Thursday's matinee Mr. Harry Lacry and his company will present his greatest play, "The Planter's Wife," a beautiful southern story; Thursday night, the latest London success, "The Planter's Wife," the story of a man who is a great actor has ever had. At the Thursday matinee Mr. Lacry should have a crowded house, as he is acknowledged to be one of the greatest and best American romantic actors. In his play "The Planter's Wife," which will be presented at the matinee, Miss Emily Rigi will wear some of the most expensive and beautiful dresses seen in the city. The following from the Philadelphia Times is worthy of reproduction: "That popular uptown theater, the People's, was crowded last evening when Harry Lacry and his company presented 'The Planter's Wife.' This was the first appearance at this house, but before the majority of his audience, judging by the enthusiastic reception accorded him. The play was well put on, and the members of the company proved themselves competent to fill their several parts. Mr. Lacry had the part of the planter, a man of character and of Colonel Albert Graham, and Miss Emily Rigi, in her original part, Edith Gray, gave proof again of the possession of emotional powers of the highest order. Of course Mr. Lacry shared the honors of the evening. The scenic effects were excellently arranged and managed, and the entire production was the best thus far seen at this house this season."

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trustee is satisfied and she refuses, but finally consents through the intercession of the young man's valet, who gains her consent unknown to his master. The master in the meantime, unknown to the valet, has arranged with Jane, the housekeeper, and the valet's wife, whose marriage is kept a secret from the master, to personate the young fellow's wife to the old trustee. This is a brief sketch of the plot, and it is easy enough to imagine what a number of comical situations might and have been evolved through it.



It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ATLANTA, December 31, 1892.
Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.
Clearings for the week ending December 31, 1892.
For the week ending December 31, 1892.
Clearings for the week ending December 31, 1892.
New York exchange buying at par, selling at 100.

The following are bid and asked quotations STAPLE AND CITY BONDS.

New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
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New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100
New York City 100	100	Atlanta, L. D. 100	100

ATLANTA, December 31, 1892.
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<p> 200. Canned apples 125c. Canned goods— Canned milk 50c; imitation macaroni 35c; 50c; condensed milk 25c; 30c; 35c; 40c; 45c; 50c; 55c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c; 80c; 85c; 90c; 95c; 100c; 105c; 110c; 115c; 120c; 125c; 130c; 135c; 140c; 145c; 150c; 155c; 160c; 165c; 170c; 175c; 180c; 185c; 190c; 195c; 200c; 205c; 210c; 215c; 220c; 225c; 230c; 235c; 240c; 245c; 250c; 255c; 260c; 265c; 270c; 275c; 280c; 285c; 290c; 295c; 300c; 305c; 310c; 315c; 320c; 325c; 330c; 335c; 340c; 345c; 350c; 355c; 360c; 365c; 370c; 375c; 380c; 385c; 390c; 395c; 400c; 405c; 410c; 415c; 420c; 425c; 430c; 435c; 440c; 445c; 450c; 455c; 460c; 465c; 470c; 475c; 480c; 485c; 490c; 495c; 500c; 505c; 510c; 515c; 520c; 525c; 530c; 535c; 540c; 545c; 550c; 555c; 560c; 565c; 570c; 575c; 580c; 585c; 590c; 595c; 600c; 605c; 610c; 615c; 620c; 625c; 630c; 635c; 640c; 645c; 650c; 655c; 660c; 665c; 670c; 675c; 680c; 685c; 690c; 695c; 700c; 705c; 710c; 715c; 720c; 725c; 730c; 735c; 740c; 745c; 750c; 755c; 760c; 765c; 770c; 775c; 780c; 785c; 790c; 795c; 800c; 805c; 810c; 815c; 820c; 825c; 830c; 835c; 840c; 845c; 850c; 855c; 860c; 865c; 870c; 875c; 880c; 885c; 890c; 895c; 900c; 905c; 910c; 915c; 920c; 925c; 930c; 935c; 940c; 945c; 950c; 955c; 960c; 965c; 970c; 975c; 980c; 985c; 990c; 995c; 1000c; 1005c; 1010c; 1015c; 1020c; 1025c; 1030c; 1035c; 1040c; 1045c; 1050c; 1055c; 1060c; 1065c; 1070c; 1075c; 1080c; 1085c; 1090c; 1095c; 1100c; 1105c; 1110c; 1115c; 1120c; 1125c; 1130c; 1135c; 1140c; 1145c; 1150c; 1155c; 1160c; 1165c; 1170c; 1175c; 1180c; 1185c; 1190c; 1195c; 1200c; 1205c; 1210c; 1215c; 1220c; 1225c; 1230c; 1235c; 1240c; 1245c; 1250c; 1255c; 1260c; 1265c; 1270c; 1275c; 1280c; 1285c; 1290c; 1295c; 1300c; 1305c; 1310c; 1315c; 1320c; 1325c; 1330c; 1335c; 1340c; 1345c; 1350c; 1355c; 1360c; 1365c; 1370c; 1375c; 1380c; 1385c; 1390c; 1395c; 1400c; 1405c; 1410c; 1415c; 1420c; 1425c; 1430c; 1435c; 1440c; 1445c; 1450c; 1455c; 1460c; 1465c; 1470c; 1475c; 1480c; 1485c; 1490c; 1495c; 1500c; 1505c; 1510c; 1515c; 1520c; 1525c; 1530c; 1535c; 1540c; 1545c; 1550c; 1555c; 1560c; 1565c; 1570c; 1575c; 1580c; 1585c; 1590c; 1595c; 1600c; 1605c; 1610c; 1615c; 1620c; 1625c; 1630c; 1635c; 1640c; 1645c; 1650c; 1655c; 1660c; 1665c; 1670c; 1675c; 1680c; 1685c; 1690c; 1695c; 1700c; 1705c; 1710c; 1715c; 1720c; 1725c; 1730c; 1735c; 1740c; 1745c; 1750c; 1755c; 1760c; 1765c; 1770c; 1775c; 1780c; 1785c; 1790c; 1795c; 1800c; 1805c; 1810c; 1815c; 1820c; 1825c; 1830c; 1835c; 1840c; 1845c; 1850c; 1855c; 1860c; 1865c; 1870c; 1875c; 1880c; 1885c; 1890c; 1895c; 1900c; 1905c; 1910c; 1915c; 1920c; 1925c; 1930c; 1935c; 1940c; 1945c; 1950c; 1955c; 1960c; 1965c; 1970c; 1975c; 1980c; 1985c; 1990c; 1995c; 2000c; 2005c; 2010c; 2015c; 2020c; 2025c; 2030c; 2035c; 2040c; 2045c; 2050c; 2055c; 2060c; 2065c; 2070c; 2075c; 2080c; 2085c; 2090c; 2095c; 2100c; 2105c; 2110c; 2115c; 2120c; 2125c; 2130c; 2135c; 2140c; 2145c; 2150c; 2155c; 2160c; 2165c; 2170c; 2175c; 2180c; 2185c; 2190c; 2195c; 2200c; 2205c; 2210c; 2215c; 2220c; 2225c; 2230c; 2235c; 2240c; 2245c; 2250c; 2255c; 2260c; 2265c; 2270c; 2275c; 2280c; 2285c; 2290c; 2295c; 2300c; 2305c; 2310c; 2315c; 2320c; 2325c; 2330c; 2335c; 2340c; 2345c; 2350c; 2355c; 2360c; 2365c; 2370c; 2375c; 2380c; 2385c; 2390c; 2395c; 2400c; 2405c; 2410c; 2415c; 2420c; 2425c; 2430c; 2435c; 2440c; 2445c; 2450c; 2455c; 2460c; 2465c; 2470c; 2475c; 2480c; 2485c; 2490c; 2495c; 2500c; 2505c; 2510c; 2515c; 2520c; 2525c; 2530c; 2535c; 2540c; 2545c; 2550c; 2555c; 2560c; 2565c; 2570c; 2575c; 2580c; 2585c; 2590c; 2595c; 2600c; 2605c; 2610c; 2615c; 2620c; 2625c; 2630c; 2635c; 2640c; 2645c; 2650c; 2655c; 2660c; 2665c; 2670c; 2675c; 2680c; 2685c; 2690c; 2695c; 2700c; 2705c; 2710c; 2715c; 2720c; 2725c; 2730c; 2735c; 2740c; 2745c; 2750c; 2755c; 2760c; 2765c; 2770c; 2775c; 2780c; 2785c; 2790c; 2795c; 2800c; 2805c; 2810c; 2815c; 2820c; 2825c; 2830c; 2835c; 2840c; 2845c; 2850c; 2855c; 2860c; 2865c; 2870c; 2875c; 2880c; 2885c; 2890c; 2895c; 2900c; 2905c; 2910c; 2915c; 2920c; 2925c; 2930c; 2935c; 2940c; 2945c; 2950c; 2955c; 2960c; 2965c; 2970c; 2975c; 2980c; 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THE CONSTITUTION.

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Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1893.

TWENTY PAGES.

Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1893.

A Happy New Year.
 Well, today is the first day of the new year, and it is Sunday, too. So much the better. You can, perhaps, get a fairer start by taking a little rest. What are you going to do for yourself, anyhow? Turn over a new leaf, of course; reform, improve, revise, readjust and recuperate. But this thing of turning over a new leaf is just a little bit too fashionable. Everybody does it or pretends to do it, and pretty nearly everybody gets caught at it. Nine times out of ten, the new leaf is made out of the same fiber as the old one; it is difficult to tell one from the other. It would be better to tear out all the old ones or get a new book. The old leaves, blotted and soiled, are not just the thing to carry around. Do away with them.

Of course you want to be prosperous and happy, and we sincerely hope you will. But don't try to be too prosperous. Prosperity has its dangers, and frequently it juts out over an awful fissure. Be as happy as you can, and that is simple of all. There is more happiness and more content among the poor than there is among the rich. You will hardly believe it. Some of the poorest and most miserable men in the world are to be found among the very rich. The way to be happy is to make others happy. Make your children happy. It costs nothing. It is as cheap as the dirt on a deserted farm. It is such a small matter that few people pay any attention to it. Can't you, for one hour a day, be a child with your children? But we must be firm with them, you say. Ministers of grace! what would our condition be if heaven were firm with us.

Try to be happy, but don't be afraid of grief. It is a part of life, and not the worst part. Grief becomes sorrow and sorrow is a sweet companion for our solitary hours. The deepest shadows of night are not irksome to those who have learned how to live. Give up envy and malice, and the straining after show. Vanity that is gratified leaves the heart dead. There is one gauge of a Christian, but who will stand up to be measured by it? Do you love your neighbor? If so, there is no need of sermons for you, nor of benedictions. You will be happy in spite of the world, the flesh and the devil, and you deserve to be.

An Unwelcome Visitor.
 It is announced that Louise Michel, the notorious French anarchist who is now sojourning in London, will visit Chicago, where she intends to spread the gospel of anarchy.

We bar our outer gates against cholera and yellow fever, and just as sound reasons exist for closing them in the faces of the enemies of society who desire to array our lawless elements against all good citizens. The Haymarket massacre and the experience of Chicago with agitators like Parsons and Spies should warn our authorities to prevent the importation of such murderous cranks as Louise Michel.

The fact cannot be denied that we have in our large cities a dangerous class ready to follow any leader who will furnish opportunities for pillage, murder and incendiarism on a large scale. It is a foolish policy to temporize with these public enemies. Their meetings should be prohibited, their societies broken up, their newspapers suppressed and their leaders locked up.

Especially should Chicago guard its peace and order this year. The world's fair will draw hosts of people to that city, and there will be much to tempt the so-called anarchists to indulge their thirst for blood and their destructive and thievish propensities.

If it is right to bar out the pestilence that destroys the body, it is right to bar out the moral and political pestilence that threatens our souls, our institutions and our society. If Louise Michel lands on our shores she should be jailed as a suspicious character, or sent back over the sea.

Confidence and Credit.
 Ninety-five per cent of the business of the country is done on credit.

Credit is based on confidence, and confidence is based on something that can sooner or later be turned into cash. Our people enter the new year with renewed confidence in each other, in their government and in their resources. The past year closed with a revival of general prosperity, with a swelling volume of trade, with fewer failures and far smaller amounts than usual, with increased railway earnings and with a profitable industrial showing. Then the political situation inspired confidence everywhere.

These features of the situation will encourage investments and stimulate development. The hoards of money in large

or small sums will turn their cash loose, feeling satisfied that they will get their share in the race for dollars.

Even without an expansion of the currency, this feeling of confidence will have the effect of an expansion. We do not look for flush times, but we have a right to expect good times for the prudent and industrious. The fact that confidence is based on something that can be turned into cash need not alarm us. Nothing can now stop the development of the material resources of the south, and capitalists the world over will be willing to invest their money here and loan it on long time instead of making mere speculative dashes at the nuggets on the surface.

Ninety-three should mark the beginning of our most prosperous era in a generation.

Why Not Come South?
 Our southern contemporaries are very generally advocating immigration on the line suggested many times in these columns during the past few years.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche takes advantage of the northern blizzard to urge the shivering victims to come south. It says:

Take the state of Pennsylvania alone, where the winters are severe and land worth from \$20 to \$100 an acre. There are many families who would come to Tennessee if they knew the fertility and cheapness of our lands. They are a sturdy and thrifty class of people who make the best of citizens and are a valuable acquisition to any country. Tennessee should make an organized effort to secure them. This class avoids the south because the popular belief is that only cotton can be raised here, and cotton-raising is something they know nothing about. As a matter of fact, we have too many cotton-raisers, and want farmers who can raise diversified crops, such as the land will abundantly produce. Tennessee is behind her more prosperous northern sisters because she lacks population. What is wanted is more people to fill the waste places and make them blossom like a rose. The opportunities offered in this section are numerous and inviting without reference to the cotton-raising industry. During the holidays turkeys sold in this market for 20 cents a pound, and the market was supplied by northern cities. A dozen turkeys of average weight would be worth as much as a bale of cotton. Everything else is in proportion. There is nowhere in the country where diversified farming could be made as profitable as in west Tennessee. The climate is salubrious, the soil productive, and the market is here. Farmers who will raise market supplies, will have little difficulty in competing with distant states. The thirty German-American from Pennsylvania would soon realize this, were he here. Some effort should be made to induce colonies of these citizens to come to west Tennessee, and assist in the development of the country.

Now, everything claimed by the Memphis paper for Tennessee is equally true of Georgia. And there is a good deal more to be said. Immigrants from the northern states will find here institutions and customs which they can easily make their own. Besides the agricultural interest, they will find an industrial awakening that will invite their capital, tempt their enterprise and pay their skilled labor. They will find life easier and less expensive in this genial climate, and whether they come in colonies or singly they will find that good citizens are welcomed here and made to feel at home. The idle tale that republicans cannot vote in the south has been exploded. But as the republicans north and west seem to be getting out of the G. O. P. as fast as they can, this last matter is not of much importance.

Run Off by Dogs.
 A New Yorker, about to fold his tent and return to his native state, sends us a letter of complaint and explanation. We find the letter to be unusually interesting and suggestive, and we therefore lay it before our readers for their consideration. It is certainly worthy of attention.

Mr. Quick, who writes the letter, came to Georgia in 1891, and induced a neighbor to come with him. They came for the purpose of engaging in the sheep industry—the raising of spring lambs for the Atlanta market. Mr. Quick has sold his property for a profit and moved back to New York. Mr. Quick is about to sell his farm and return to his old home. They like the people, the climate suits them and the soil is all they expected it to be, and they have doubtless made a little money. They have simply been run out of Georgia by dogs.

It is a brand new application of an old story. These two New Yorkers who have retired before the influence of the bob-tailed brindle cur were worth more to the state than all the dogs in it. "The negro," remarks Mr. Quick, "is not in this except as the owner of dogs." But that is the point. As the chief owner of the worthless dogs in town and country, the negro is very much in it. He is very much in it, too, when he goes roaming over the country shooting at jay birds with a single barrel gun, and accompanied by seventeen dogs of all sorts and sizes. The negro's very much in it, too, when his dogs get hungry. As they are not fed, they get in the habit of feeding themselves, and they can find no more toothsome morsels than the spring lamb or even the bell-wether.

But the negro has very good company. The white people are in it, too; they have, in fact, set the example. Whenever you see a farmer who is deeply in debt and who is unable to make buckle and tongue meet, you may know that his back yard swarms with curs and mongrels of all kinds. If some of them could sell their dogs for 10 cents apiece they would be able to buy their wives a nice dress. The trouble is not with the negro—it is with the white folks. The negro is simply an innocent raiser. He sees poor white men raising droves of worthless dogs, and, as they cost their owners little or nothing, he proceeds to raise a drove of his own.

But in the long run these worthless dogs are a heavy tax on the resources of the state. They not only keep down the sheep-raising industry, but they drive out well-to-do men who come here to engage in it. The trouble about it is that there is no remedy for this state of things in Georgia. The public sentiment of the state has long been in favor of a law that would tax the worthless dogs out of existence. But when such a measure is proposed the Potphar Peagreens who manage to get in the legislature, take measures to suppress it, and they have been highly successful thus far. The truth is, the Hon. Potphar Peagreen has a swarm of worthless dogs of his own, and in this matter he is his own constituent.

The man who has a dog that is worth keeping not only feeds him, but is willing to pay a reasonable tax on him, but the Hon. Potphar Peagreen, desirous of

protecting the mongrels that howl in his back yard when they are not prowling on the premises of his neighbor, ignores this fact, and bitterly opposes a dog law. That is why we say there is no remedy for the state of things that has caused our correspondent and his neighbor to pack up and retire from the one-sided contest.

We are sorry to lose these men, but they may have the consolation of knowing that they are not the only citizens who have been run out of the state by the conditions brought about by Peagreen legislation. Legislators who disgrace themselves by their attitude toward the confederate veterans, and who harbor sheep-killing dogs, cannot be expected to promote the live interests of the state. Anyhow, we wish our correspondent and his friend a happy and prosperous new year.

The mugwumps are doing all they can to destroy the harmony of the democratic party. We trust they are not influential enough to succeed.

Grace, who is a Blaine man in one county and a Cleveland man in another, is becoming quite conspicuous. Carl Shurz, who is the original moral force in our politics, has reason to be jealous.

Mr. Whitney says that Mr. Murphy will be chosen senator, and Mr. Whitney has demonstrated the fact that he never talks unless he knows what he is talking about.

The mugwumps may succeed in stirring up a rumpus between the democrats of New York and the administration, but what will they gain by it? Grace cannot be president until all the people have moved out of the country.

The democrats can have a happy New Year by putting the mugwumps in somebody else's stocking.

Martha'sville is entitled to a happy New Year, and native pluck and energy to insure it.

The Constitution wishes everybody a happy New Year. We don't know how all the office-seekers can be happy, but we hope they will be, all the same.

Success doesn't bring happiness. The best way to be happy all the year is to make other people happy during the next twelve months.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. Charles Madden, of Titusville, N. Y., has sold his bride of two months for \$25.

The probate of Tennyson's will calls attention to the estates left by other literary men in recent years. Tennyson's personal estate amounts to more than \$250,000. Robert Browning, of whose will A. Tennyson and F. T. Palgrave were the attesting witnesses, left personally in England the value of \$83,875. Victor Hugo's will, which Tennyson, at the age of eighty-three years, had a personal estate in his country to the amount of \$400,630. Dr. Charles Mackay's property was valued at \$12,150. The late Sir John Lubbock, of whose will A. Tennyson and F. T. Palgrave were the attesting witnesses, left personally in England the value of \$83,875. Victor Hugo's will, which Tennyson, at the age of eighty-three years, had a personal estate in his country to the amount of \$400,630. Dr. Charles Mackay's property was valued at \$12,150. The late Sir John Lubbock, of whose will A. Tennyson and F. T. Palgrave were the attesting witnesses, left personally in England the value of \$83,875. 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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

The executors of the Andrew J. Miller Estate are closing out their immense stock of Furniture and Mantels at Nos. 60 and 62 Peachtree street. Everything must go, and all goods in every department have been marked down to a price that cannot be equaled. This is no advertising catch, but a genuine offer. We mean just what we say. Some months ago we advertised to sell out our Carpet Department, and we did, and at prices that surprised every one. We now offer our immense

STOCK OF FURNITURE AND MANTELS

At whatever they will bring. Prices will not be considered, we only want to sell the goods, and if you will come to our place, we can easily convince you that no one can touch our prices. Our stock is the most finest and stylish in Atlanta. We are exclusive dealers in Furniture, Mantels. Our whole attention has been given to these special lines. We are not "Jack of all trades and master of none." Every department is full of new and beautiful goods in all the new woods and latest designs. No old sticks to get rid of.

OUR CHAMBER SUITS ARE A REVELATION OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE

Also Sideboards, Extension Tables, all kinds of fine Parlor Goods, Hall Furniture, Library Furniture, Fancy Cabinets, Bric-a-Brac, Fancy Gilt Odd Pieces, Onyx Tables, Ladies' Desks, Brass Beds, etc. Never before have such bargains been put upon the market. This business must be closed up, and we have only a short time in which to close out, and you can save at least 25 per cent by taking advantage of this sale. Get prices from others and then come over to Miller's and we positively guarantee to sell you anything in our store for less money than it can be bought for at other houses.

OUR MANTEL DEPARTMENT

Is full of new and stylish hardwood Mantels, Grates, Tiles, Brass Andirons, Brass Fire Sets, Brass Fenders, Coal Vases, etc. If you are building and need Mantels we can furnish them at prices which will insure their sale. This is no reduction of prices, but a great sacrifice of all goods in our store without reserve, for we have determined to sell out.

ANDREW J. MILLER'S ESTATE,

NOS. 60 AND 62 PEACHTREE STREET.

P. H. MILLER, - - - - - MANAGER.

MR. CHAS. BEERMAN.

He Came to Atlanta Forty Years Ago
With a Lot of Birds.

HIS SUCCESSFUL CAREER REVIEWED.

He Began in a Very Modest Way, and
Has Climbed the Ladder by
Slow Degrees.

The citizenship of Atlanta is made up of
citizens from nearly every part of the
civilized world.

In this respect Atlanta is a typical cosmopolitan city.
It is indebted, however, for much of her growth and enterprise to that sturdy element of her population that has come to her from the great empire beyond the Rhine.

The German citizens who have come to Atlanta have brought with them not only enterprise, but much of the culture of their fatherland.

The have made not only thrifty and law-abiding citizens, but, in many instances, they have been the leaders of thought and mercantile activity in the community.

It is rarely happened in Atlanta that a German citizen has strayed from the circles of polite society to identify himself with the dissolute and reckless element that crowds the hell and the penitentiary.

This is certainly true in Atlanta and nothing can be said to the detriment or discredit of the German citizens who have taken up their residence in our midst.

A prominent citizen of Atlanta, who may fairly be cited as a representative of this class and who is thoroughly identified with the city in every respect, is Mr. Charles Beerman.

Mr. Beerman has lived in Atlanta for nearly forty years.

During that time he has witnessed her growth from a struggling village to a large and populous city of 100,000 souls.

When Mr. Beerman came to Atlanta there was scarcely more than two or three thousand people living here. He soon acquired an intimate familiarity with nearly every person residing in the city and knew nearly every child he met along the street.

He would have a very disagreeable time if he undertook to keep up with all of the young people in Atlanta today.

Mr. Beerman was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, on the 17th of April, 1853. He, therefore, lacks only a few months of being sixty years of age.

He enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education, and a good common school education in Germany has a shade more of meaning than it has in the United States.

His father had been a soldier in the celebrated war between France and Germany, and after the cessation of hostilities he remained in the employ of the government until his death.

Mr. Beerman, when this latter bereavement fell upon his household, was only three years of age. He has, therefore, only a dim and very uncertain recollection of his parent, coming as it does over such a stretch of time and country.

He was only twenty years of age when he came to America. The date of his arrival was the 11th of October, 1853.

The first place in which he settled was Charleston, S. C. He remained there, however, only long enough to sell a lot of song birds.

After disposing of a large number of these "feathered minstrels," he left for the city of Savannah.

Altogether, when he came to this country, Mr. Beerman had as many as 2,500 song and talking birds. He enjoyed a very good trade in Savannah and after leaving that place he went to Macon.

From Macon he came to Atlanta, reaching this city on the 15th day of November, 1853. He remained in Atlanta for several days and then left for LaGrange.

The Macon and Western railroad had, up to that time, been only partially constructed. He was, therefore, obliged to take a vehicle at

that place and rough it over the country roads to West Point and Montgomery, Ala.

It happened that just after leaving LaGrange and in trying to cross Long Creek Creek his wagon gave way in the water and down went his team into the creek.

He drew it out as best he could and after a very tedious and trying effort he succeeded in reaching the other side.

He reached Montgomery in due time and after disposing of his stock of birds he turned around and began his journey to Atlanta.

A brother of Mr. Beerman, who had been his "companion of the voyage," had also been his partner in this enterprise.

He separated from him when they reached Atlanta the first time, but afterwards returned, when the proceeds were divided and the brother again separated in their quest of fortune.

The wisdom of Mr. Beerman in coming to America was amply approved by the circumstances that seemed to beckon him on the path of prosperity.

His natural aptitude was such that he found it a matter of very little difficulty either to make or to accumulate money.

"Germany," said Mr. Beerman, the other more recent attachment which has bound him in sympathy and patriotism to his adopted home.

Mr. Beerman, after reaching Atlanta the second time, decided to make it his place of permanent residence.

He started in a very humble way by establishing a barber shop. His patronage grew rapidly and his revenue enlarged from a simple livelihood into a fair competence.

Cigar stands were also opened and in the course of a few months he planted the first tobacco factory that was ever established in Atlanta.

His factory was located on Whitehall street, on the exact spot that is now covered by Elsmann Bros.' clothing store. He also had a retail establishment on the corner of what is now known as the "Centennial building."

The firm name under which the establishment was operated was that of Beerman & Garcea. The junior partner, Mr. Garcea, was a native Spaniard.

For nearly ten years they enjoyed a remarkable career in their joint enterprise, and their prosperity was terminated only by the destructive march of General Sherman.

Mr. Beerman remained in Atlanta through the greater part of the war. In the spring of 1864 he made a trip to Germany, leaving his family, which included a wife and children, behind him in Atlanta until his return.

It was during his absence that the fall of Atlanta occurred and every business block in the city was burnt to the ground.

When he returned to his home in 1865 his heart was dismayed. He could hardly grope along through the brick and ashes, and it was not until after a difficult search that he succeeded in finding his wife and children.

They had never left the city, knowing perhaps if they had fled from the cruelty of General Sherman they might never have been found by Mr. Beerman. They braved the bitter ordeal, therefore, of the entire siege and held their ground with patient courage and hopeful resignation, feeling sure that the head of the family would not be long in making his arrival.

The fortune of Mr. Beerman having been

captain W. J. HUDSON,

swept away by the war, he found himself under the disagreeable compulsion of making a new start in the world.

He thrust himself into his second enterprise for wealth with a renewed vigor and determination, and the same fortune which had prospered him before now smiled a second time upon his undertaking.

He rented from Captain William Kidd a small shanty which had cost not more than \$25, agreeing to pay him as much as \$100 a month for it. The area of the little store was just sixteen by fourteen feet. He continued to occupy these small quarters, which were located at the corner of the railroad and Whitehall street, until he leased the piece of ground on which he afterwards built his store.

There he remained until the Centennial building was completed in 1876. He then occupied the corner store, the firm being that of Beerman & Kohrt.

He established cigar stands and barber shops in the old Kimball house, the Markham house and the National hotel.

When he continued to operate until the new Kimball house was completed.

When the old Kimball house was destroyed on the 12th of August, 1883, having closed out his interest in the barber shops and cigar

stands, he formed a syndicate for the building and furnishing of the new Kimball house.

The members of that syndicate were General Robert Toombs, Joseph Thompson, George Scoville, H. I. Kimball and Charles Beerman.

It was found before the building was completed that the syndicate was very heavily in debt, and the structure would cost as much as \$300,000 more than was at first calculated.

These extra debts were assumed by Messrs. Scoville and Beerman, and by Messrs. Charles Beerman & Co.

The building was completed and furnished in May, 1885, and every dollar has since been paid, so that it is absolutely free from debt.

The Kimball house is, therefore, a monument to the sagacity and enterprise of Mr. Beerman.

Mr. Beerman is the president of the Atlanta City Brewing and Ice Company, and in addition to this he runs a vegetable and also a dairy farm.

His life has been one of energy, enterprise and success and the fortune which he has been enabled to achieve has come to him by no such happy accident as "good luck," but simply by the earnest blending of those two old maxims, "honesty is the best policy" and "perseverance conquers all things."

Goldsmith & Sullivan's
Business College and
Crichton's School of Shorthand

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

KISER BUILDING, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

For thoroughness of instruction, elegance of quarters; for everything that goes to make a first-class Business College we have absolutely no successful competition in this city. Investigation will convince you. Catalogues free.

Established Twenty-two Years Ago.

Salesroom and factory have superior equipment and facilities.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

Have your eyes tested free of charge. No branch house in the city.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall, ATLANTA.

MY UTMOST WISH.

Could I embrace my utmost wish
It would not be for gold,
Nor any of the pomps of life
Earth's sordid coffers hold.

I'd ask to breathe the inspiration song
Of melody sublime
That resonant with pathos sweet
Would echo through all time.

I'd ask for strength to bear the ills
That compassed me each day,
And grace to keep my feet inclined
Along the perfect way.

That I might read my title clear
With faith's illumined eyes,
Not to a palace "made with hands,"
But "mansions in the skies."

And gather these in concert sweet
The oases belov'd the best
And safe from time's corroding moth
Be ever more at rest.

To leave an honored name I'd ask,
Behind me upon earth,
Not purchased with the henchman's praise,
But bought with honest worth.

To live imbued with faith and love
From all vain passions free,
And unto others do as I
Would have them do to me.

FRENCH STRANGER.

Mail Service by Tubes.

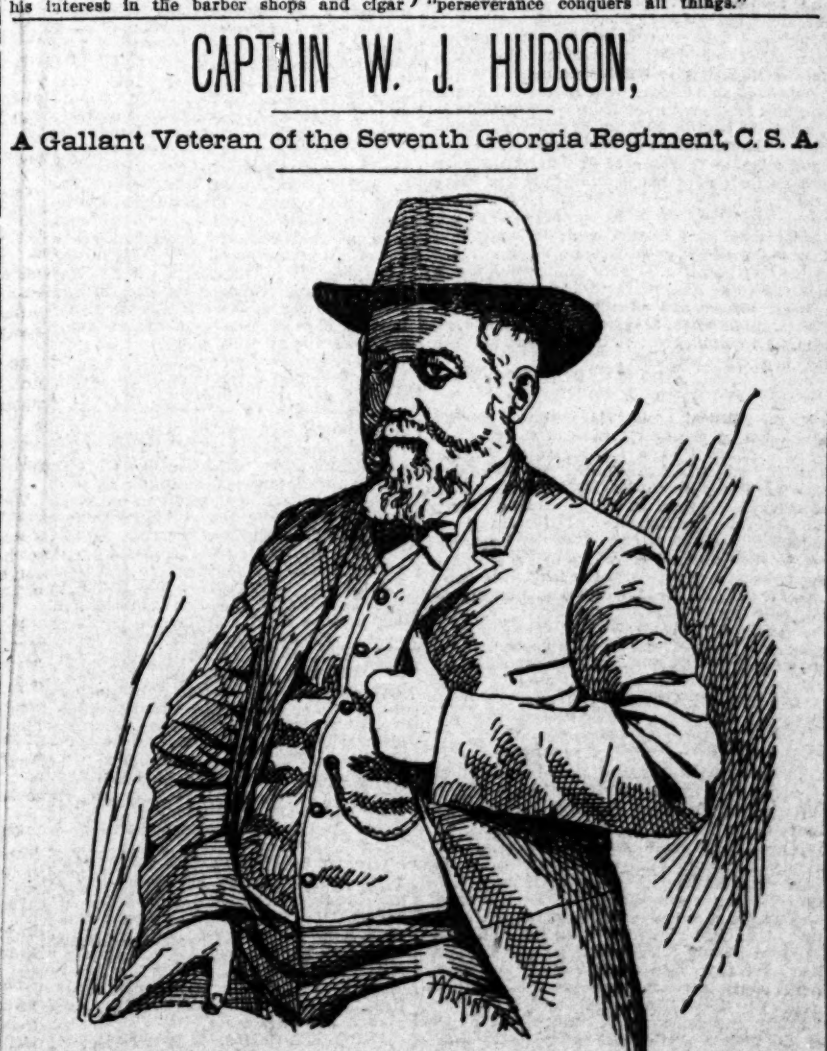
From The New York World.

That the experiment of rapid mail transit between the New York and Brooklyn post offices by means of tubes is to be made is good news.

A private company having agreed to build, equip and operate the whole plant, to allow it to be experimented with for a year, and to remove it if unsatisfactory without any expense to the government, the postmaster general has consented to let the scheme be tried.



MR. CHARLES BEERMAN.



Captain W. J. HUDSON, A Gallant Veteran of the Seventh Georgia Regiment, C. S. A.

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A Revolution in Business College

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10

We Prefer to Let Others Speak for Us
GOVERNOR W. J. NORTHEEN says he gives me pleasure to commend the work business college is doing. It is supplying a great measure the need of business education among our young men. I have seen a pupil of your college and found him trained in his work, intelligent and I hope that you will meet with even greater prosperity, as you deserve it, both being the object you have in view, the training young men in business methods and education which insures them a livelihood and because of the very efficient manner which you are accomplishing your object.

EX-GOVERNOR A. H. COLOUTT
"I take pleasure in recommending to
public the Southern Shorthand and Bus
College. My son was a student of the
institution and derived much benefit from
attendance."

"All I know of the Southern Shortland Business College is favorable. A student this institution was for some years my secretary, and he discharged the duties well faithfully."

which is pronounced by those competent
judge, to be superior in every particular,
any catalogue of any business institution
the south, though some are of more recent
publication.

**BE SURE TO CALL AND EXAMINE
METHODS BEFORE MAKING ANY
NOTICE & RECOMMENDATION**

YEAR

[illegible]

THE COLUMBIAN TRIMMED HAT COMPANY

Yesterday Mr. Joseph W. Oldknow, has been one of the active managers of Regenstein & Co., of this city, and Joseph Auerbach, who has been for

years connected with a northern firm, severed their connections. This morning they are the proprietors of the Columbus Trimmed Hat Company, with headquarters at 124 Whitehall street, this city.

These gentlemen are among Atlanta's most competent and thorough business men, and now that they have launched out in

new wholesale millinery business, his friends confidently expect much of the success of Mr. Oldknow, who is so familiar with retail business in this city, is an experienced and has the confidence of the community.

ly, while Mr. Auerbach is conversant with the trade, not only in Atlanta, but throughout the southern states. He will travel and represent the house most of the time, while

This is a new institution that Atlanta gladly welcomes. It is one where all kinds of ladies' children and misses' hats will

manufactured and trimmed in the latest fashions and be sold at the most reasonable prices. These gentlemen start out in business under the most flattering prospects having the confidence of the public.

Progress—Jacobs'.
The latter word is a significant one

and the lowest possible prices for all manner of drugs. It is the "Shibboleth" cheap medicines, and as a rule the public know what that means. It means

prices" on heretofore high priced drugs and hence this new departure of selling "at retail at wholesale prices" meets with the approval of the people because it

We are led to this reflection by a "New Year's Talk" in another column from Jacobs' Pharmacy. Read it. It means

gress, and if we mistake not the signs
the times during the year 1893, that it
will emblazon on its banners new victo-
ries and grand achievements.

The Central railroad and Banking Company have purchased nearly 2,000 acres of land, beginning at Van Winkle's Manufacturing Company on the Western and Atlantic

railroad between the United States barracks and East Point. They have purchased the property intending to build a belt line between these points connecting with the port.

North Carolina railroads. Their object in purchasing this large tract is to build manufacturing interests on their belt line. They have obtained all the land necessary between said points except 25 acres, which

is now controlled by J. H. Mountain. syndicate is being formed on this land only \$100 per acre. Parties desiring information and wishing to invest where they can make sure and quick profits will do well

to call on Mountain & Starr, No. 43
Broad street.

THE HAPPY
HOLIDAY TIME

IS BEING ENJOYED BY SOCIETY.

It is Essentially the Time of the

Younger Folk.

BUT IT IS A HAPPY TIME FOR ALL.

Some of the Merry Happenings of the Past
Week Briefly Reviewed—Social Gos-
sips About People You Know.

That Lily.

There is a flower—very sweet—
Which has a special charm for me;
In all rare qualities the first,
And just as pretty as can be.One beauty of this charming flower
Is that it blooms throughout the year,
And as it grows it still becomes,
To my fond heart more and more dear.This precious flower is to me
More valued than all else beside,
And oh, how happy I should be
If I could wear it as my bride.For it is of the human kind,
And is of me indeed a part;
And howe'er you spell its name,
This Lily's growing in my heart.

The days of the holidays have been bright as a chain of rubies. Everybody seems to have had a very jolly Christmas and the merry-making during the past week has kept all society going at a rapid pace. On Christmas day, Mrs. Thompson's house at Brookwood gave an ideal holiday time to all her guests. There were jolly log fires in all the lovely rooms and the bright leaves and berries of many holly branches crowned the scene with a diadem of emerald and ruby. The Christmas dinner served in the long dining room was a royal and magnificent feast, and afterwards there was no end of fun with holiday games and sports.

Another unique and pretty Christmas gathering was that which Roland Reed gave to his company in his private apartments at the Kimball. There one met Bohemia in its best sense. A set of clever people they were, refined and charming, socially, and all of them full of the feeling of Christmas.

After supper each member of the company was called upon for a song or recitation and they all responded in the most delightful fashion. Then they all adjourned to Mr. Sam Hall's apartments and had a general sort of merry-making. Roland Reed gave a number of perfectly ridiculous characterizations and he and Miss Burk sang some jolly songs. Mr. Reed is not a mournful, funny man in private life. He is even more comical and original among his friends than he is before the footlights and on Christmas night he made his guests laugh until their sides ached.

Miss Landon is an all-around, adorable woman. I don't think I have ever met a woman who so entirely pleased me mentally and physically. She is a perfectly formed creature from the top of her flaxen hair to the tips of her tiny feet, and her head is not only a perfectly beautiful one most statuette set upon her lovely shoulders, but it also contains intellect enough to supply the cravings of ten ordinary women. She is a gifted actress; she has a charming voice, she reads with great power and ease, and she can sew, keep house, and even cook, as capably as the most domestic woman I know. She designs all her gowns and the exquisite little frock she wore Christmas night was not only planned but made by her own little fingers. It was a dark red dress with pale blue polka dots. The slightly V-neck was finished with heavy black lace, and the sleeves were very large, empire, while the pointed bodice was finished in the back with a big rosette of black satin ribbon. The frock fit in that imitable and close fashion which characterizes all her garments, but what frock would refuse to cling close to such a figure?

On Monday night all the small boys shot off their fire works and the girls and friends gathered together to compare Christmas presents and partake of Christmas cake. Tuesday evening the Literary Club met at Miss Inman's to make a Christmas tree for the children of the Home for the Friendless. They had a jolly evening in so doing, but those who got themselves up at 10 o'clock the next morning and went to see the little folks, enjoy the handiwork of the evening before, declare that this sight was the best part of it all. The children marched two-by-two to the strains of Mendelssohn into the bright room, where the great tree gleamed with sap and toys. Every small tot had an arm full of playthings and candy enough to bring the goblins at night time for a month. The little things were so overjoyed by it all that some of the members of the Monday Evening Club wanted to register a vow, eschewing Minerva for Charity.

The same evening Mrs. H. H. Smith entertained the younger set most delightfully in honor of her young guests. Mrs. Smith's home is exceptionally well adapted for entertaining, and the charming hostess made the evening one to be long remembered by all so fortunate as to be present.

Miss Glenn's cotillion Thursday evening brought all the members of the dancing set out to enjoy a very charming evening. It was a regular holiday dance, merry and informal and all the young folks are enthusiastic concerning the good time they had.

The T. D. C. german at Mrs. A. J. West's and the E. K. T. german at Mrs. J. H. Potter's were gala dances for the younger set of society, and the gathering of pretty girls home for the holidays gave a fair promise of a good time for the future season. Just how such promises will be fulfilled is difficult to determine. From sixteen to twenty is a chrysalis period which brings forth many marvelous surprises. So many girls fall short of the promise of early youth, while others such as Miss Landon, who during the holiday season, I believe those surprises depend more than anything else upon the way a girl wears her social gait. Some shrink and wrinkle under gaslight while others bloom forth into a beauty as effulgent as that of the radiant flower that only opens its cup to the stars.

The Douglas-Neal wedding was the large marriage of the week. It was undoubtedly the most artistic and brilliant ever witnessed in Atlanta. The effect of the pink gown of the bridemaid, grouped about the altar which formed a luminous background of rose and emerald, was indescribably charming. Miss Neal was an unusually beautiful bride, who kept her roses amid all the excitement of a large wedding and walked to the altar with the proud grace of a young princess. The rose color of the bridemaid's dresses and the empire style in which they were fashioned were particularly becoming to all of them.

Miss Lillian Lockness was distractingly

pretty in her rose colored dress with a few pink roses carelessly caught in the misty gold meshes of her hair and the whole group suggested a circle of young aurores.

Miss Josephine Inman's luncheon to her guest, Miss Tutthill, on Friday, was an elegant and delightful one. All the debutantes were there, which means the company was merry and congenial. The table was a vision with its fine damask and cut glass and its lavish adornment of La France roses. The house was darkened and the elegant apartments were adorned with holly and mistletoe. The menu was delicious and beautifully served. Those present were Miss Tutthill, Miss Isabel Castleman, Miss Lucie Lowe, Miss Emily English, Miss Lucie Hamman Ray, Miss Mildred Cabanis, Miss Nellie Van Win-

will go down Wednesday morning to be present at the marriage.

A very quiet home wedding will take place in West End next Wednesday. The contracting parties are Mr. A. C. Farrar and Miss Laura Zachry. Miss Laura Zachry is the daughter of Mr. W. L. Zachry, senior member of the firm of Zachry, Lewis & Zachry, and is one of the most beautiful young women in West End. She is a blonde and is of extremely graceful manners. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's father and will occur at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. J. W. Lee. The groom, Mr. Farrar, is one of the best known young men in Atlanta and is entirely worthy of the fair young lady he has won.

A social event of great interest in Hebrew circles was the ball last Wednesday evening.

SOCIETY LEADERS OF GEORGIA.



MRS. H. C. WHITE, OF ATHENS.

Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Miss Jennie English, Miss Belle Newman, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Cora Tombs, of Washington, Ga.; Miss Annie May Hall, Miss Adeline Murphy, Miss Ida Howell, Miss Charles Wells, Miss Estelle Delbridge, Miss Lucy Paul, Miss Lizzie Johnson and Miss Laura Adair.

What has become of the courteous old custom of New Year's calling? Did too much wine and too little courtesy cause its downfall, or have fashionable folks grown too exclusive to make guests laugh until their sides ached? The custom was certainly a pretty and a sensible one in many respects, and it seems a pity that it should no longer obtain in social life. It was a pleasant way of marking New Year, of renewing old acquaintances and of making the stranger welcome within one's gates.

Miss Lowe's cotillion, in honor of Miss Tutthill for tomorrow evening, will be one of the gayest and most charming holiday dances. The young ladies are to wear powder and patches; and white frocks and the ballroom will wear its springlike green decorations, and its soft, white figures will suggest a snowfall in the early year. Mr. Crankshaw and Miss Tutthill will lead the dance.

Miss Tutthill, by the way, is having a great deal of attention here. She is a very charming girl, graceful and clever and she has the most delightful way of winning friends.

One of the especially interesting events of this week will be the marriage on January 4th, of Miss Estelle Delbridge to Mr. Frederick Remington Greene of Amsterdam, N. Y. The wedding will be a very quiet one at the First Methodist church, and no invitations have been issued. The groom's family. Miss Delbridge is one of the most beautiful and most charming young women in Georgia society and the man who has won her certainly deserves her heartiest congratulations.

The picture which accompanies this sketch is that of the best known and most popular woman in the state of Georgia. Mrs. White is the wife of Professor White, of the University of Georgia. Professor White came to Athens some years ago to become a valued member of the university faculty. Since that time he and his charming wife have been the most delightful factors in Athens society.

Mrs. White is a woman of rare social talents. She has that sort of tact and sweet selflessness that give to all the entertainments she gives a surety of success. She is not only a woman of policy and polish, but she has that most important thing, a good, kind, generous heart. The reason people love to go to her house is because they feel themselves welcome and at home, and they know that their hostess is thinking only of their pleasure and entertainment. She is such a genial sympathetic woman. Every college boy loves her and the college boys who are now grown men remember her with the kindest affection and sincerest admiration.

Yfar home is one of the most beautiful and luxurious in the south and her entertainments are noted for their charm and elegance. She is a brilliant woman intellectually, a great reader and a clever talker. When anybody mentions Athens society some one is sure to ask at once, "Do you know Mrs. Harry White?" and if there is a person in the crowd so unfortunate as to have to answer "no," the enthusiastic and affectionate description that follows will be very apt to make him feel that not to know Mrs. Harry White is quite the most unfortunate fact of his existence. Personally Mrs. White is an extremely handsome woman, with a complexion as fresh as a baby's and a smile that discloses the loveliest teeth and the most delightful dimples. Her hair is a golden brown and her fine eyes are deep blue and very expressive and sparkling.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOME SOCIAL EVENTS

AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A notable wedding will take place in Madison, Ga., on January 4th, the contracting parties being Miss Eugenia Celeste Sanders, of Madison, and Mr. Henry Harris Fowler, of the City of Mexico. The ceremony will take place at high noon, after which the bride and groom, with their attendants, will proceed to the residence of Judge and Mrs. A. M. Spyer, parents of the bride, where an elegant dinner will be served. A very large party of Atlantians

will go down Wednesday morning to be present at the marriage.

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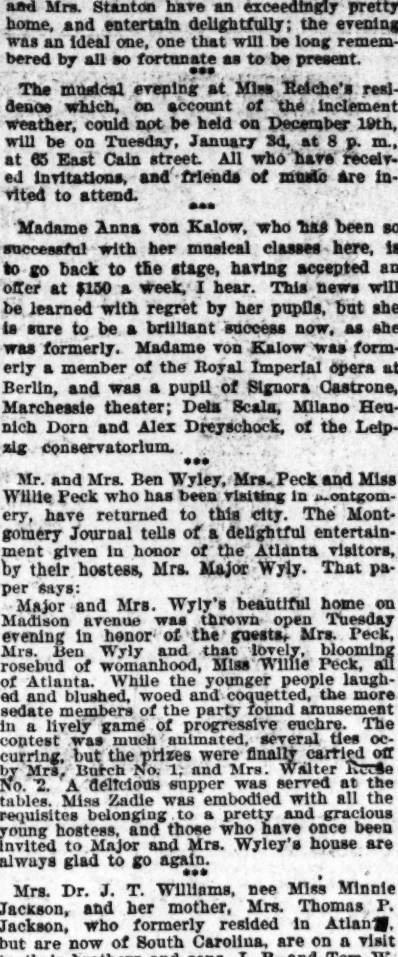
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AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

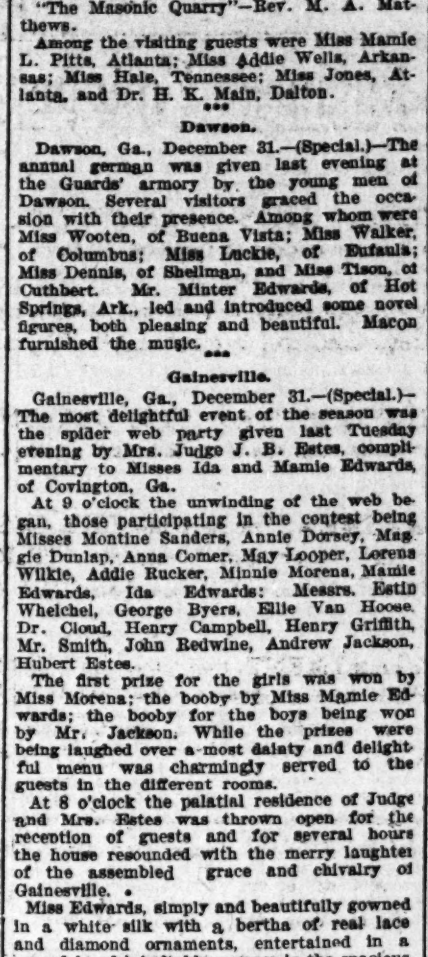
A notable wedding will take place in Madison, Ga., on January 4th, the contracting parties being Miss Eugenia Celeste Sanders, of Madison, and Mr. Henry Harris Fowler, of the City of Mexico. The ceremony will take place at high noon, after which the bride and groom, with their attendants, will proceed to the residence of Judge and Mrs. A. M. Spyer, parents of the bride, where an elegant dinner will be served. A very large party of Atlantians

will go down Wednesday morning to be present at the marriage.

A very quiet home wedding will take place in West End next Wednesday. The contracting parties are Mr. A. C. Farrar and Miss Laura Zachry. Miss Laura Zachry is the daughter of Mr. W. L. Zachry, senior member of the firm of Zachry, Lewis & Zachry, and is one of the most beautiful young women in West End. She is a blonde and is of extremely graceful manners. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's father and will occur at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. J. W. Lee. The groom, Mr. Farrar, is one of the best known young men in Atlanta and is entirely worthy of the fair young lady he has won.

A social event of great interest in Hebrew circles was the ball last Wednesday evening.

SOCIETY LEADERS OF GEORGIA.



MRS. H. C. WHITE, OF ATHENS.

Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Miss Jennie English, Miss Belle Newman, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Cora Tombs, of Washington, Ga.; Miss Annie May Hall, Miss Adeline Murphy, Miss Ida Howell, Miss Charles Wells, Miss Estelle Delbridge, Miss Lucy Paul, Miss Lizzie Johnson and Miss Laura Adair.

What has become of the courteous old custom of New Year's calling? Did too much wine and too little courtesy cause its downfall, or have fashionable folks grown too exclusive to make guests laugh until their sides ached? The custom was certainly a pretty and a sensible one in many respects, and it seems a pity that it should no longer obtain in social life. It was a pleasant way of marking New Year, of renewing old acquaintances and of making the stranger welcome within one's gates.

Miss Lowe's cotillion, in honor of Miss Tutthill for tomorrow evening, will be one of the gayest and most charming holiday dances. The young ladies are to wear powder and patches; and white frocks and the ballroom will wear its springlike green decorations, and its soft, white figures will suggest a snowfall in the early year. Mr. Crankshaw and Miss Tutthill will lead the dance.

Miss Tutthill, by the way, is having a great deal of attention here. She is a very charming girl, graceful and clever and she has the most delightful way of winning friends.

One of the especially interesting events of this week will be the marriage on January 4th, of Miss Estelle Delbridge to Mr. Frederick Remington Greene of Amsterdam, N. Y. The wedding will be a very quiet one at the First Methodist church, and no invitations have been issued. The groom's family. Miss Delbridge is one of the most beautiful and most charming young women in Georgia society and the man who has won her certainly deserves her heartiest congratulations.

The picture which accompanies this sketch is that of the best known and most popular woman in the state of Georgia. Mrs. White is the wife of Professor White, of the University of Georgia. Professor White came to Athens some years ago to become a valued member of the university faculty. Since that time he and his charming wife have been the most delightful factors in Athens society.

Mrs. White is a woman of rare social talents. She has that sort of tact and sweet selflessness that give to all the entertainments she gives a surety of success. She is not only a woman of policy and polish, but she has that most important thing, a good, kind, generous heart. The reason people love to go to her house is because they feel themselves welcome and at home, and they know that their hostess is thinking only of their pleasure and entertainment. She is such a genial sympathetic woman. Every college boy loves her and the college boys who are now grown men remember her with the kindest affection and sincerest admiration.

Yfar home is one of the most beautiful and luxurious in the south and her entertainments are noted for their charm and elegance. She is a brilliant woman intellectually, a great reader and a clever talker. When anybody mentions Athens society some one is sure to ask at once, "Do you know Mrs. Harry White?" and if there is a person in the crowd so unfortunate as to have to answer "no," the enthusiastic and affectionate description that follows will be very apt to make him feel that not to know Mrs. Harry White is quite the most unfortunate fact of his existence. Personally Mrs. White is an extremely handsome woman, with a complexion as fresh as a baby's and a smile that discloses the loveliest teeth and the most delightful dimples. Her hair is a golden brown and her fine eyes are deep blue and very expressive and sparkling.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOME SOCIAL EVENTS

AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

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WITH THE NEW YEAR

Dr. Kennan Will Take Charge of the
Grady Hospital.

HE GOES IN THIS MORNING.

And With a Competent House Staff to
Assist Him, the Future of the
Hospital Is Bright.

This morning with the bright new year Dr. Thomas Kennan will assume charge of the Grady hospital. He was elected superintendent by the board of trustees at their December meeting last Tuesday afternoon, and this morning he will re-leave Dr. George, who has been acting as superintendent of the responsibility of that position.

Dr. George has been closely confined at the hospital for the past few months attending to the arduous duties of the superintendency, and he will go off next



DR. THOMAS KENNAN.

week for a two weeks' vacation, during which he will recuperate and enjoy a delayed Christmas. He will return at the expiration of a fortnight and resume his old place on the house staff.

The house staff, which will attend the sick under the administration of Superintendent Kennan, remains practically unchanged. Drs. Nolan, George, Cox and Perry compose it, and each is a promising young physician recently graduated from some medical college, with the one exception of Dr. Perry, who is an undergraduate.

Dr. Kennan will not find the duties of the superintendency new to him. Twelve years of active service as physician in the state insane asylum has given him a familiarity with the work incident to such a position that will enable him to discharge his duties without trouble.

The election of Dr. Kennan has met with universal approval. From every side he has received letters of congratulation. He was surprised and pleased to get a telegram of congratulation from a friend in Missouri a day or two after his election.

The board of trustees are congratulating themselves in the belief that the election of Dr. Kennan insures harmony in the management of the hospital. Heretofore petty troubles among the employees has caused no end of trouble and has with an eye to the prevention of the recurrence of such a state of affairs that the election of Dr. Kennan was brought about. He is a thorough disciplinarian, having served for a time as surgeon on board a military hospital, and he will tolerate no wrangling among the staff.

Dr. Kennan will make his home at the hospital. Dr. Kennan has friends all over the state, who are glad of his election. While connected with the state insane asylum he met people from every section of the state, and thus formed acquaintances which later warmed into friendships. He takes charge of the hospital under the brightest of auspices, and all predict a bright future for the hospital under his administration.

GOING TO CUMBERLAND.

The Governor Will Try the Salt Air and Fishing for a Week.

Governor Nathan is going down to Cumberland Island this week. He will stay there on Tuesday and will spend the whole week there. The governor has not been away from the city since his attack of illness two weeks ago. He is expected to get away from the business and on Cumberland he will be safe, for there is not even a telegraph line to the island.

His Second Term.

Captain S. D. Maxwell, the state school commissioner, was sworn in yesterday afternoon for his second term. He was appointed by Governor Nathan a month ago and was confirmed by the senate. Captain Maxwell resupplied Major Robert Guinn his place.

The Last Draft.

Solicitor General A. C. Carson, of Columbus, was in the city yesterday. He drew his last draft on the state treasury. His term expired with the year and he is succeeded by Mr. Price Gilbert, who was elected by the general assembly at the opening of the session.

Paying the Rental.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad paid \$3,000 yesterday into the state treasury for December rental of the Western and Atlantic road.

HE LOST A RING

And the City Detectives Have Not Been Able to Recover It.

Police Captain Thompson was called on by T. J. Heard, one of the proprietors of the World's Museum to recover a diamond ring that was stolen from him yesterday morning.

Mr. Heard placed the ring on one of the stands while he did some work and when he looked for it it was gone. He suspected some one of the many people who were in the show at the time of being the thief, and he called on Captain Thompson to search for it.

Captain Thompson took charge of four persons who were in the show. They were searched at the police station but nothing was found. Three of them were let off and a young man named Will Jones was held.

TWO VACANT CHAIRS.

Two Salaries of \$3,000 a Year Each Await Applicants.

Two good teachers are wanted at the City Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville. Two chairs are vacant. Each pays a salary of \$2,000 a year. One chair is that of high mathematics and the other is principal of the normal department. Professor A. H. Beale resigned, as head of the normal department, and the chair of higher mathematics was created. Applications should be made to S. J. Lamm, the secretary of the board, Milledgeville.

THE TEACHERS STRUCK.

They Ask for More Salary Than They Contested For.

Three appeal cases from the decision of the state school commission will come up this week, probably on Thursday before the state school board.

Two cases come from Cobb county and the third from Pike. The first appeal from Cobb was on the ruling that county school boards have no power to prescribe that history shall be taught in the public schools. Captain Heard, the commissioner, decided that pupils can study history if they wish but that county boards cannot require them to study it. In other words, it is optional, and it is required, then the law in the county are not entitled to share in the public school fund.

Marietta brings an appeal from the ruling that her schools under the new system are not entitled to more money than was set aside when the appropriation was made. At the time that the budget was made up by the county, Marietta did not have a separate system of schools as she now has.

The case from Pike county is to decide whether a dozen new teachers who struck for higher pay, are entitled to receive it. They made contracts at certain salaries. Later, thinking that they were not getting enough, they struck for more pay. The commissioner ruled that they must stick to the contract which they had signed.

ATLANTA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Are One of the Prizes of the Great and Growing City.

The report of Major Sharon, superintendent of the public schools, has been handed out to Mayor Hemphill and will be embodied in Mayor Hemphill's annual address.

No administration in Atlanta's history has ever shown a better work in the educational line than that of Mayor Hemphill.

Within the year four school buildings have been completed and occupied and will hereafter be a part of Atlanta's great educational system. From these schools every year pupils will be sent to the world ready to combat with the problems of life and will all be the gift of the city of Atlanta.

Mayor Blanton, in his report of the year's work, says that the term of Mayor Hemphill, says that the four schools are not only ready, but are anxious to accommodate all who in any way have a claim upon them.

